ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,638—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1896.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

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ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st March
† SUTLEJ	4304	A. Symons	28th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	6207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
B.M.I. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	18th "
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell	25th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4302	A. Symons	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5923	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P. M.
† GANGES	4396	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for those voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, 11th February 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	7th April '96
ELEKTRA	P. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Mar. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 10, 1896.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st March at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 28th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on or about the 19th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 24th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, about the 24th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 16th March, 1896.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

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Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
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A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
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USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

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SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

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Fleur de Riz	Royal Powder	Piver's Eau de Oppoponax
Superfine Violet Powder	Dr. Pierre's Dentifrice	Bloom of Roses
Pears' Soap	Floriline	Opalin Powder
Carbolic Soap	Poudre de Riz	Extract of Elder Flowers
Shaving Soap	Poudre de Java	Golden Hair Wash
Lime Juice and Glycerine	Vinolia Soap	Eau de Figaro
Lubin's Scent, Assorted	Terrebene Soap	Piver's Dentifrice
Vienna Scent	Pears' Balls of sizes	Champhorated Chalk
Florida Water	French Soap, Assorted	Camphorated Myrrh and Chalk
Rimmel's Pomade	Brillantine	Rose Leaf Powder

Cuticura Soap	
Honey Soap	
Pears' Otto Rose Soap	
Rowland's Macassar Oil	
Cosmetique	
Synth and Nephew Scent	
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Photocrome Pomade	
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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MARCH, 1896.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

And the most enthusiastic and prolonged reception that greeted the appearance of the New Artists and Old Favourites incontestably proves that the light and sparkling entertainment now presented by Mr. Hudson's unique Combination and the instantaneous success every item met within our amusing programme is a DECIDED HIT.

AND REMEMBER THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING

Will be the last of it in Bombay.

We will illustrate

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Sketches for the Simple,
Music for the Artistic,
Topics of the Day.

The whole terminating with the awe-inspiring

Latter-Day Blood-stained Tragedy.

A GHOSTLY VISITOR.

Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1. Soldiers and Sailors half price to Second and Back Seats. Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

Smiling begins 9 p.m.

THOS. P. HUDSON.

NOTICE.—To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, a great Performance.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 21st and 23rd instant, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th March, 1896

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1895, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1896, at the Offices of the Company, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th March, 1896.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

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IN TWO PARTS

Will be issued with the assistance of eminent lawyers on the 1st of each month from May 1896.

THE First Part will contain the following subjects, namely :—

1. Abstracts from General, Special and Local Acts prescribed for the Law Examinations in India in the form of questions and answers and on quite a new system, together with notes of leading cases and hints how to study them.
2. Notes on Hindu and Mahomedan Laws, Torts, Contracts, Equity, &c., &c., in the same form and on the same system together with English and Indian cases and hints how to study them.
3. Rules regarding the Indian Law Examinations.
4. Questions set at the Law Examinations together with answers.
5. Notes on cases reported in the Indian Law Reports, Printed Judgments and Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Weekly Notes of the other High Courts, Punjab Records, the Judicial Commissioner's Reports of the Central Provinces, and the Judicial Commissioner's Reports of British Burma from 1896.
6. General, Special and Local Acts from 1896.
7. Rules published under any of the above Acts from 1896.

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PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1896 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the Tenth Day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th Day of March, 1896.

GHELLABHAI HARIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RAMCHUNDAR BABAJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

CHINTAMAN RAMCHANDRA and RAGHUNATH RAMCHANDRA, two of the Sons of the said deceased .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 6th day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 6th day of March, 1896.

CHINTAMAN RAMCHANDRA AND ANOTHER.
Petitioners in Person.

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ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th March, 1896.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that BORA ABDOOL HOOSEIN MOOSSAJEE has contracted TO SELL the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Duncan Road, without the Fort, and in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 332 8-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the North by the property now or late of Alli Saheb Coor, on or towards the East by a Sweepers' passage, on or towards the South by the property now or late of Vallubhdass Vussonji, and on or towards the West by the said Duncan Road, and which said land and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 307 and 2566, New No. 7971, old Survey Nos. 879 and 880, and new Survey No. 430, and were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 100 and 101, and subsequently under No. 97, and are now assessed under Ward No. 7362, and Street No. 231, 233, Duncan Road aforesaid and have for some time past been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bora Abdool Hoosein Moossajee.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 16th day of March, 1896.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY AND THE BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE JOINT ANNUAL MEETING of the above Socities will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY, March 17th. The Chair will be taken by the Honble H. M. BIRDWOOD at 5-30 P.M.

All are cordially invited.

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I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have DECIDED to CLOSE the PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK, and to TRANSFER the BUSINESS to the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITORS are requested TO PRESENT their PASS BOOKS at the Bank without delay to have their balances transferred. The accounts will be transferred as far as possible in the order in which the Pass Books are received.

The balances of depositors whose Pass Books are not presented for transfer on or before 31st March next will be transferredat the convenience of the Bank between the 31st March and 30th September following. Transactions on accounts after transfer will be allowed only at the Post Office, where the Pass Books should be presented.

Accounts will be transferred in the first instance to the General Post Office, Bombay, only.

New accounts will not be opened after this date.

The Presidency Savings Bank will be finally closed on 30th September next.

The Post Office Savings Bank allows interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, March 2, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 645 OF 1894.

RAO BAHADUR WASSOODEW PANDURANG of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Government Pensioner, residing at Warden Road Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

CRUSHNARAO PANDURANG, GUNPUTRAO NANABHOY, DADAJI NANABHOY, RAMRAO NARAYEN MORESWER, NARAYEN, SHAMRAO NARAYEN, BALCRISHNA WASSOODEW, KESHAVRAO BALCRISHNA, YESHVANTRAO BALCRISHNA, KHUNDERAO WASSOODEW, ANANDRAO CRUSHNARAO, VINAYEKRAO ANANDRAO, GUJANAN RAMRAO, VINAYEK RAMRAO, GOVINDRAO RAMRAO, DINKAR RAMRAO, VASANT RAMRAO, HURISCHUNDRA RAMRAO, PARVATIBAI, Widow of NANABHOY PANDURANG, Deceased, ANNAPURNABAI, Widow of NARAYEN PANDURANG, Deceased.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1895, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on the Premises at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, 1896, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants in

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement four hundred and six square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate within the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (2) and Street No. 313, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80 New No. 701 Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosbhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Soonderji Damji on or towards the South partly by a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road. SECONDLY, ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement shop or dwelling-house standing thereon situate within the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (1) and Street No. 311 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80 New No. 701 Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480 and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the East and South by the premises belonging to a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple and on or towards the west by the said Kalbadevi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of February 1896.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

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Germany.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRIOR. Rs. 1-4. Postage Annas 2.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,65,110 0 0
Reserves and Rest	„	10,79,540 13 8
Deposits	„	97,19,594 10 5
Bankers Balances	„	11,749 2 8
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,17,569 0 5
Sundries	„	1,13,006 2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,969 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,86,145 9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,19 08,402 9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,93,130 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	5,79,201 1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,020,000 =	„ 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Manila, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarivo, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lord Reay lecture on the Therapeutics of Indian Drugs, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society and Tract and Book Society, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Telang Memorial Fund Committee, University Library, 5-30 p.m.
Military Manœuvres, Khandalla and Lanowli.
Tivoli Theatre, Hudson's New Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bahaduri entered the dock on Sunday; the steamer Brahmani left it on Saturday, and the steamers Premier and Safari on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Ravenna euntered, and the steamer Alphee left the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China, per extra s. s. Pekin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).

LORD REAY LECTURE.—Framjee Dinshaw Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College, this day (Tuesday), at 4-30 p.m. Subject: The Therapeutics of Indian Drugs.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL.—A meeting of the Telang Memorial Fund Committee will be held, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, in the University Library. Members are requested to attend.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—As the Lord Reay lectures are to be delivered at the Grant Medical College on all Tuesdays during this month, it is thought desirable to postpone the monthly meeting of the Society to next month.

A RAILWAY COMPLAINT.—Sirdar Babu Maharaj wires to us from Kalyan:—Very sorry no water though junction pipes closed. Great inconvenience to passengers. Anxious authorities directed take early steps; also no waiting rooms for first and second class passengers.

CHEATING MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, J. M. Gomes again appeared to answer the charge of forging an order purporting to demand two bottles of rectified spirits on Mr. H. M. Chitgar. Mr. Little prosecuted, while Mr. Sealy, pleader, defended. Owing to an important witness not answering to his name, the case was adjourned.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

March	Carmen up to Date	Meyer Lutz
Overture	Giovanna D'Arco	Verdi
Valse	Braganza	Godfrey
Selection	La Cigale	Godfrey
Polonaise	Im Brautschmuck	Merzdorf
Galop	The Maiskof	H. Laurent

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FREEMASONS' JAMSHEDI NAOROZ FESTIVAL.—The Native Freemasons of Bombay celebrate the Jamshedi Naoroz on Saturday, the 21st instant, at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla. The festival commences at 6 p.m. Mr. P. N. Wadia will deliver a very interesting discourse, after which the brethren will meet at a banquet, to be followed by an entertainment of a varied character. His Excellency the Governor, the Pro-District Grand Master of Bombay, has accepted the committee's invitation to the festival. The discourse is open free to all members of the Craft.

A THIEVING RAMOSI.—Dawood Yakoob, a police ramosi, was, yesterday, brought up before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged by Inspector O'Keefe with stealing some copper pots, valued at Rs. 7, belonging to Khatao Bhanji. The accused, who was employed by Messrs. Gill and Company, after committing the theft, did not turn up on duty on Saturday morning. Enquiries were made, and on Sunday morning he was arrested by the police, who succeeded in discovering the stolen property, which was pledged with a Marwaree. On the evidence before the court accused was convicted, and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST TINDALS.—Inspector Holdway and Constable Macmahon, yesterday, charged Shaikh Mahomed Ismail and two other tindals of a prow, with theft of pieces of washing check flannelette, and bottles of beer, valued at Rs. 150, belonging to Edulji and Cursetji, landing contractors. Several bales of washing check and other piece-goods were kept on board the prow to be taken on board the B. I. S. N. steamer Java. Accused broke the bales, removed three pieces, substituting rags and pieces of gunny bags instead. The police discovered the fraud, as a havildar suspected the accused's movements. They all pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF STEALING Rs. 10,000.—Mr. W. Webb' Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Vithaldas Tulsidas and Topan Ludha stood charged with robbing Patan Din Jagonnath, a servant in the firm of Nensukh Shevnarayen, of Rs. 10,000. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Davar, barrister, defended. The evidence was insufficient, and not satisfactory, and the complainant having completely broken down in cross-examination, his Worship discharged the accused. A warrant was then applied for and obtained against Patan Din Jaggonnath for criminal breach of trust and misappropriation as a servant in respect of Rs. 10,000.

HE ONLY MANAGED TO REMOVE HIS SHARE.—Jan Mahomed Bux and Subla Khan Imkhan were, yesterday, charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with theft of wearing apparel, a quantity of silver, and some gold ornaments, belonging to Ashadali Mahomed Bux, elder brother of the first accused. Mr. Dalvi, pleader, defended the first accused. The defence was that first accused had a share in the ancestral property, a part of which was in charge with stealing. The property alleged to be stolen belonged to him, and he had opened the boxes with keys he had in his possession. Having often demanded his share from the elder brother, and being always refused, he himself removed his share and asked second accused to dispose of the property to enable him to open a shop out of the sale proceeds. The accused were discharged.

COLLEGE SPORTS AT BARODA.—A correspondent writing on Saturday, says:—To-day was a memorable day in the annals of the local College and High School, as giving a series of sports, organised by our popular Professor Middleton. Never have sports of the kind been given on such a large scale within a decade of years. The spacious compound of the College was decorated with flags, which added to the gaiety of the scene. A shamiana was pitched for the accommodation of the State officers, who were invited to witness the sports. His Highness and Colonel Martelli (Agent to the Governor-General here) were present. The keen interest which his Highness always evinces in manly educational is too well known to need any mention. Never were the votaries of learning from north and south Guzerat and the far Deccan more attracted to this city than in the time of his Highness, whose rule may safely be called the "Augustan age of learning" in the history of Baroda. The various sports began at about 5 p.m., and lasted for two hours. His Highness and all other spectators seemed to enjoy the sight. Great credit is due to Professor Middleton, as president, and the two secretaries, one of whom is our gymnastic teacher, for the general get-up of the sports. All this goes to prove that our College authorities are fully alive to the growing importance of the physical training of the students, as a part and parcel of a schoolmaster's care. That they have never kept out of view the maim: "That a sound body makes a sound mind" is further evidenced by the fact that the institution is provided with a well equipped gymnasium and cricket and tennis clubs all of which are much availed of by the students For all this we are very grateful to his Highness Hatim-like liberality and to the fostering care of our esteemed Principal, Mr. Tait, under whom the institution has become a boast of the city. At the end of the sports, Mr. Tait announced his Highness' wish to assist the Athletic Association financially; and prizes were distributed by Chota Maharajah Saheb.

PRINCE LOBANOFF, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has found time amidst the cares of office, to prepare for publication "Le Dictionnaire des Emigres," on which he has been engaged for twenty years. With prodigious industry he has traced the fate of 12,000 refugees, driven from France during the Revolution into England, Germany, and Russia. His work (says the *St. James's Gazette*) may not, perhaps, prove altogether acceptable to many families which availed themselves of the moral elation and financial depression of the restored Bourbons to assume names and titles on the most slender claims. Prince Lobanoff asserts that two-thirds of this exiled host perished in foreign lands and left no descendants whatever. The Russian diplomatist has long been famous for his chivalrous devotion to the memory of Mary Queen of Scots. He has already given to the world an almost complete catalogue of the literature which bears upon the life and death of that unhappy lady.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shatteredconstitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 2-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON: SONS and Co., Bombay

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

PROBATE OF A MAHARAJA'S WILL.

GOSWAMY SHRI JIVANLALJEE VS. GOSWAMY SHRI GIRDHURLALJEE.

THIS was the hearing of a petition of Goswamy Shri Jivanlaljee, a Hindu Maharaj, in which he prayed for probate of the last will and testament of Goswamy Shri Rani Vahooji Maharaja, widow of Goswamy Shri Govindlalji Maharaj. The petition was opposed by Goswamy Shri Girdhurlalji Maharaj. The Hon. Mr. Lang with Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs Little and Co., appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji and Co., represented the caveator.

The petitioner, in his petition, stated that the deceased Goswamy Shri Rani Vahoo Maharaj died at Shri Gokal on the 26th March, 1890, and at the time of her death was possessed of property in the Presidency of Bombay and other places in British India. Previous to her death Rani Vahooji Maharaj had made and published her last will, which, the petitioner said, was duly executed at Gokal on the 18th March 1890. The deceased left behind her an infant under the age of eighteen years as her heir and residuary legatee, the petitioner was appointed by the will the guardian of the infant. The value of the property was under Rs. 67,950, and no application had been made for the probate of the will of the deceased in any court in British India. The petitioner, under the circumstances, prayed for grant of probate of the will of Rani Vahooji Maharaj.

The caveator said that the will was not executed by the deceased and charged the petitioner to prove the same. He contended that the deceased lady was not entitled to appoint Runchodlalji as her heir, that he (the caveator) was the first cousin or uncle's son of the husband of the deceased, and Runchodlalji was grandson of a remote cousin of the deceased's husband. The will, he further contended, was executed under undue influence and without independent advice. The will, he submitted, was wholly invalid according to Hindu Law.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYEBJI.)

THE UMERKHADI AND COLABA SEWERAGE WORKS.

BULKLEY AND CO. VS. P. C. H. SNOW AND THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE plaintiffs, well-known Engineers, brought this suit to have it declared that the withdrawal of the Umerkhadi and Colaba Drainage Works, undertaken by them, was in violation of the contract between the parties and was illegal. That the defendants be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sums of Rs. 76,382-8-4, and Rs. 51,344-3-3, or such other sums as shall be found due to the plaintiffs on an account being taken. That the defendants be ordered to pay a further sum of Rs. 38,829 in respect of the Colaba contract, and a sum of Rs. 37,350 in respect of the Umerkhadi contract, or other sum, as damages suffered by the plaintiffs through loss of reputation and loss incurred through the extra cost of the work done by the plaintiffs owing to the non-payment of monies due to the plaintiffs. That the amount of interest due upon the Government promissory notes deposited as security by the plaintiffs may be ascertained, and that the defendants may be ordered to pay the same to the plaintiffs. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Scott, in continuing his remarks on behalf of the plaintiffs, referred to further correspondence that had taken place between the parties, and wound up with the last letter of the plaintiffs in which they expressed their willingness to agree to a settlement, if reasonable terms were proposed, instead of filing a plaint. The learned counsel said the Duxbury Lane work at Colaba was very much delayed by natural difficulties and by the objection of the military authorities to allow pumping at night, so that the pumping done during the day refilled at night. The rock was so hard that gunpowder would not do, and dynamite had to be used; and the plaintiffs had hoped to be able to finish the contract within the time. The learned counsel contended that Mr. Smith had no right to withdraw the work from the plaintiffs, and that he was quite unjustified in doing so or recommending the Commissioner, to do so. If the plaintiffs had been paid regularly, they would have been able to employ more men and employ more shoring in the quicker execution of the contract, so that the court would see that the want of funds was the primary cause of the delay that necessarily occurred although it could not be said to be unreasonable delay. Mr. Smith, in undertaking to do the work departmentally, was not at all so expeditious as the contractors; and did not complete the work until long after the time within which he undertook to complete it. Mr. Scott then commenced to read and comment upon the correspondence relating to the Umerkhadi contract. From an early period while the plaintiffs continued pressing for payments for work already done, Mr. Smith took up an untenable attitude in reference to them. He urged reasons for not paying for work done, which were entirely groundless. Section 71 of the contract was in favour of the defendants, and the learned counsel urged that it should be read strictly so as not to import into it any item that was not to the advantage of the plaintiffs. Mr. Smith depended with regard to measurements upon surveyors, who, however, had no systematic measurements. It was Mr. Smith's fault that he would not, at the end of each month, come up to the works and see them himself according to the terms of the contract, but would the plaintiffs come to his office and point out what was wrong. The learned counsel said the plaintiffs were not bound to go to Mr. Smith's office regarding the measurements; he ought to have gone to the works themselves. In connection with the Umerkhani contract, the Municipality made pretty regular payments, but not for the full amount of work done; and it was evidently the consequence of carelessness on the part of the Municipality. There were differences in the measurements, which could have been set right at once, but were not. The work in Coombhar Street and Pydhonie was in very hard rock and caused unavoidable delay, and Mr. Scott pointedly referred to a letter of Mr. Smith, who corroborated the statements of the contractors with regard to the difficulties in connection with complaints of public inconvenience made by Mr. David Soloman. In another instance, delay was caused by the Municipality not supplying sufficient quantities of cement from their stores, as they were bound to do under the contract. Delay was also caused by the Municipality in not supplying dynamite although frequently applied for by the contractors.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Thursday next.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE twenty-fourth annual general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Albert Building, Mr. A. C. Walker presiding. The following directors' report together with the audited accounts and balance-sheet was adopted and passed:—

During the year ending 31st December, 1895, 77 proposals were made to the company for guaranteeing sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,48,150, of which there have been accepted and completed 64 aggregating Rs. 1,20,650. On the new policies effected during the year, the annual premia amount to Rs. 1,666-4-0. During the year 52 bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 96,250 have lapsed by change of employment or otherwise, without loss to the association. There has been no claim during the year on account of guarantee obligations. The revenue of the year ending 31st December, 1895, as appears from the accounts certified by the auditor appended hereto, amounts to Rs. 14,207-1-3, to which add balance from last year's account Rs. 10,785-12-6, together Rs. 24,992-13-9. The expenditure, including advertisements, printing charges, license tax and law charges, etc., has been Rs. 4,312-3-6. The sum set aside on account of dividend for 1894 Rs.6,250, add sum added to reserve fund Rs. 3,800, total Rs. 14,562-8-6, making a divisible surplus of Rs. 10,430-5-3. Of this amount the sum of Rs. 5,200 is recommended to be carried to the reserve fund, and out of the balance of Rs. 5,230-5-3 the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the paid-up capital for the year ending 31st December, 1895, at the rate of 10 per cent., which will absorb Rs. 5,000, carrying forward a balance of Rs. 230-5-3 to next year's account. One of the directors, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., and the auditor, Mr. M. M. Dadina, retire, but offer themselves for re-election. The directors congratulate the shareholders on the steady progress of the institution.

The resolutions embodied in the above report having been carried, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE king and Queen of Denmark will not (says the *World*) attend the coronation of the Tsar at Whitsuntide, but will be represented by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, who will probably be accompanied to Moscow by their sons Prince Chrstian and Prince Charles. There is to be a great gathering of the royal family at Copenhagen at Easter, including the Dowager-Empress of Russia, the Princess of Wales, and the Princesses Victoria and Maud, and the Duchess of Cumberland. It is probable that the marriage of Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the Crown Prince, and Prince Frederick of Schaumburg-Lippe will take place on Wednesday, April 15. The King of Denmark intends to go to Wiesbaden early in May for his usual course of the waters, after which he will pay a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland at Gmunden.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH.

BAI SHRI DARRIABA VS. THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH AND ANOTHER.

THE Full Bench delivered judgment in this case, which was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Jardine, who, differing in opinion from Mr. Justice Ranade, confirmed a decree of the Subordinate Judge of Surat in favour of the plaintiff.

It appeared that the plaintiff, Bai Darriaba, widow of Raisangjee Bharatsangjee, Thakore of Amode, sued Mr. Allen, the Collector of Broach, and the Mamlatdar of Jambusar to recover Rs. 5,000 as damages by reason of the tort committed by them. She alleged that her husband, at the time of his death, left a minor son, and the Collector of Broach ordered the Mamlatdar to make an inventory of the property left by the Thakore, and to take precautions for safe-guarding the interests of the minor. The Mamlatdar carried out the orders of the Collector by entering the plaintiff's house and making an inventory of all the goods and furniture, cash, and ornaments in the house belonging to herself as well as those belonging to her minor son, sealed up the articles, and compelled her to leave her own apartments and remove into another place. The defendants pleaded that, as the acts complained of by the plaintiff, were done by them in their official capacity, the suit should have been brought in the District Court, and not in the Subordinate Judge's court. The latter over-ruled the plea to the jurisdiction, and awarded plaintiff Rs. 500 as damages for the tortious act of the defendants. From this decree the Collector and the Mamlatdar appealed to the High Court. After hearing arguments, Mr. Justice Jardine agreed with the Subordinate Judge. Mr. Justice Ranade, however, held that the acts of the defendants, were done in their official capacity, and, therefore, the Subordinate Judge had no jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Jardine's opinion prevailed, and the decree was accordingly confirmed. The defendants appealed from it under the provisions of the Letters Patent of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parson, in delivering the judgment of the Full Bench, said that the decision of the appeal depended upon the meaning of the words "any officer of the Government in his official capacity" which occurred in section 327 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act of 1869, which enacted that no Subordinate Judge or Court of Small Causes should receive or register any suit in which the Government or any officer of Government in his official capacity was a party. A plaintiff could not select the form of jurisdiction by a statement that defendant was an officer of Government, not in his official capacity, but as a private individual. The question of the court in which the suit was to be tried must be determined from the contents of the plaint and the consideration of the position occupied by the defendants. The defendants in the present suit were expressly sued for acts done by them in their capacity as officers of Government, the one being a Collector and the other a Mamlatdar. The evidence taken showed that the defendants acted throughout as officers of Government in their official capacity. It had been argued that the acts of the defendants were illegal and unjustifiable, and that, therefore, they could not be official acts. That was an argument which begged the whole question. An official act was not necessarily a legal act; it might be the most illegal. The Legislature had not given any immunity or protection; but all that it did was to provide a particular form for the trial of suits against Government officers for acts done by them in their official capacity. The question then was, not that the acts were legal or illegal, right or wrong, justifiable or unjustifiable; but whether they were or were not official acts. In the present case, there could be no possible doubt that the defendants were acting officially. The court, therefore, reversed the decrees of the lower courts, and ordered the plaint to be returned to the plaintiff for presentation to a proper court, and further ordered the plaintiff to pay the defendants' costs throughout.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 21st and 22nd Competitions took place on Friday morning, February 14th, when there was good all-round shooting at both ranges. The first ten competitors averaged nearly 24 out of 28 at each distances. On February 28th some good shooting was done. On the 23rd and 24th spoon competitions, at 700 and 800 yards. Here the first eight scores at each distance show an average of over 23 out of 28. The 800 yards shoot being slightly the better of the two. Appended are the full scores:—

21ST COMPETITION.

	Score at 500 yds.
Capt G Marks, B V R	27a
Capt F W English, B V R	25b
Cr-Sergt E M Thomas, B V R	24b
Vol J M Mason, B B & C I R Vol	24c
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, B V R	23b
Sergt A J Sharp, B V R	23d
Sergt J A McKinnon, B V R	23c
Corpl W Walmsley, B V R	23f
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	22
Sergt-Instr F W Nalty, B V R	22
Cr-Sergt W J Knight, B V R	22
Lce-Corpl O J Herbert, G I P R Vols	22
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	21
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	20
Vol H E Otto, G I P R Vols	20
Sergt J Imries, G I P R Vols	19
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, B V R	19
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	19
Sergt J P Boylette, B V R	15
Vol H Row, B V R	15
Sergt C S Smith, B V R	15

(a) winner of 1st spoon; (b) handicapped 6 points; (c) handicapped 2 points, winner of 3rd spoon; (d) winner of 2nd spoon; (e) handicapped 2 points; (f) handicapped 4 points.

22ND COMPETITION.

	Score at 600 yds.
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	25a
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	25b
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	25c
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	25d
Corpl W Walmsley, B V R	24d
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, B V R	23c
Corpl G Marks, B V R	23e
Sergt C S Smith, B V R	23f
Sergt J A McKinnon, B V R	22e
Capt F W English, B V R	21
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R Vol	20
Vol H Row, B V R	19
Sergt A R Sharp, B V R	19
Sergt P J Boylett-, B V R	19
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R Vols	18
Vol F E Otto, G I P R Vols	16
Cr-Sergt W Z Knight, B V R	16
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	16
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, B V R	16
Sergt-Instr F W Nalty, B V R	9
Sergt W H Brewer, B V R	0

(a) handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon; (b) handicapped 4 points; winner of 3rd spoon; (c) handicapped 6 points; (d) handicapped 4 points; (e) handicapped 2 points; (f) winner of 2nd spoon.

23RD COMPETITION.

	Score at 700 yds.
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	25 a
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	25 b
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	23 a
Colr-Sergt E W Thomas, B V R	23 a
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	23 c
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, B V R	22 a
Capt F W English, B V R	22 a
Vol G Grose, B V R	21 d
Sergt A R Sharp, B V R	21
Sergt-Instr F W Nalty, B V R	19
Sergt W G Nicoll, B V R	17
Sergt P J Boylette, B V R	17
Vol A D'silva, B V R	16
Cr-Sergt W J Knight, B V R	15
Vol H Row, B V R	4

(a) handicapped 6 points; (b) handicapped, 4 points, winner of 1st spoon; (c) handicapped 4 points; (d) winner of 2nd spoon.

24TH COMPETITION.

	Score at 800 yds.
Sergt G Boylette, B V R	25 a
Capt F W English, B V R	25 b
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	25 c
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	24
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	23
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	22
Vol G Grose, B V R	21
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	21
Sergt A R Sharp, B V R	19
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, B V R	19
Sergeant Instructor F W Nalty, B V R	19
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	17
Vol H Row, B V R	17
Cr-Sergt W J Knight, B V R	15
Sergt-Instr F W Nalty, B V R	13
Sergt W G Nicoll, B V R	10

(a) winner of 1st spoon; (b) handicapped 6 points; (c) winner of 2nd spoon.

MR. THOMAS RALEIGH, Reader in Law at Oxford University, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. G. D. Faber, as Registrar of the Privy Council, is the eldest son of Mr. Samuel Raleigh, a well-known Edinburgh actuary. He was born in 1851, was a scholar of Balliol, and a Lothian prizeman, is a Fellow of All Souls', and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1877. He is a member of the Northern Circuit, and has held the appointment of Reader at Oxford since 1884. Mr. Raleigh is the author of several works on politics and history. He has twice stood for Parliament, but without success. His first contest as a Radical, for the Southern Division of Edinburgh, and his second, in 1888, as a Unionist, against Mr. Buchanan, for West Edinburgh.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. - Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

Statement of Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1895:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
July 1, 1895.			
Cash in Bank of Bombay	1,694	4	8
Less due to Hospital	180	0	2
	1,424	4	6
Received from G I P Railway	300	0	0
" B B and C I Ry	150	0	0
" Rajputana M Ry	150	0	0
Donations	70	0	0
Interest on Investments	2,606	15	0
Amount available for Expenditure		Rs. 4,701	3 6
Amount sanctioned by Committee		" 2,651	4 3
		Rs. 2,049	15 3

Assets.

Cash in Bank of Bombay, Dec. 31	Rs. 2,022	12	8
Add due from Hospital	" 27	2	7
	Rs. 2,049	15	3

The Fund also possesses 1 lakh of 5 per cent. Port Trust Bonds and Rs. 3,500 of 3½ per cent. Government Paper.

Expenditure.	Rs.	a.	p.
Grant to Nursing Fund	2,100	0	0
Sepoy's Wages, &c	33	7	0
Bombay Telephone Co	50	0	0
Relief to Patients	2	0	0
Medicines and Appliances	238	6	5
Garden Expenses	54	0	0
Christmas dinner to Patients	194	10	10
Miscellaneous	8	12	0
Mr Coulson for keeping accounts	60	0	0
	Rs. 2,651	4	3

CONVALESCENT HOME, KHANDALLA.

Statement of Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
July 1, 1895.			
Cash in Bank of Bombay	3,464	9	6
Due by Convalescent Home	650	8	3
	4,115	1	9
Interest on Port Trust Bonds	160	0	0
Donations	1,170	0	0
Received from Patients	2,423	10	0
Amount available for Expenditure		Rs. 7,868	11 6
Expenditure sanctioned by Committee		" 3,639	3 6
		Rs. 4,229	8 3

Assets.

Cash in Bank of Bombay 31st Dec. 1895	Rs. 4,311	9	6
Due by Convalescent Home	" 82	1	3
	Rs. 4,229	8	3

The Fund also possesses Rs. 8,000 of 4 per cent. Kurrachee Port Trust Bonds.

Expenditure.			
Expenses of Home	3,323	9	6
Honorarium to Lady Superintendent	250	0	0
Advertising	15	0	0
Binding Books	40	8	0
Stamps, &c	1	2	0
	Rs. 3,639	3	6

RIVERS E. CURRIE,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, March 3, 1896.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

SINGLES.

1st Round.

A. J. Besly beat A. J. Brooks 4-6 6-4 6-4
C. H. Higginbotham beat J. C. Brooks ... 6-1 6-1
J. G. Greig, P. F. Fischer, D. B. Binning, W. Reid, Captain H. Anderson, and Major H. H. Barnet had byes.

2nd Round.

Fischer beat Greig ..... Scratched.
Besly beat Binning 6-3 6-5
Higginbotham beat Anderson 6-4 6-2
Barnet beat Read 6-4 6-3

3rd Round.

Besly beat Fischer 5-6 6-2 6-4
Higginbotham beat Barnet 6-0 5-6 6-0

Final Round.

Higginbotham beat Besly 6-0 6-2 6-5

DOUBLES.

1st Round.

W. Reid and P. F. Fischer beat J. C. Brooks and A. E. Bice 6-0 5-6 6-4
D. B. Binning and Major H. H. Barnet, C. H. Higginbotham and C. H. S. Boggs, and Capt. H. Anderson and A. J. Brooks had byes.

2nd Round.

Binning and Barnet beat Read and Fischer ... 6-5 6-4
Anderson and Brooks beat Higginbotham and Boggs 6-2 6-4

Final Round.

Anderson and Brooks beat Binning and Barnet 6-4 6-2

THE ELECTRICAL SALOON.

ANOTHER demonstration of the marvellous efficacy of his methods of treatment was given on Saturday night by Dr. Maloney. So great is the interest which has been created by the benefit which has accrued to the sufferers who have submitted themselves to Dr. Maloney, that at least half-an-hour before Professor Richard, M. E., Dr. Maloney's courteous Manager, appeared on the platform to give his opening address, every available seat had been taken, the last inch of standing room was occupied, and late comers had to content themselves with forming units of the great crowd of spectators outside the barriers of the brightly-lighted open air saloon, near the Victoria Terminus, in which Dr. Maloney operates on his poorer patients. In certain medical circles in Bombay there is a decided and pronounced opposition to Dr. Maloney and his methods. As a close corporation, the physicians of this and other cities of England, America, and India argue that it is a breach of professional etiquette to advertise. Dr. Maloney, who is a firm believer in progress and reform, is, therefore, at variance with the great body of his confreres, and is consequently the object of their unconcealed dislike. From a lay point of view, Dr. Moloney, who is a fully-qualified medical man, is perfectly right in his contention. Before now we have had thousands of instances of clever doctors, who for many years of their lives have been compelled to endure abject poverty, simply because they have had no means at their command, except their skill, of letting the world know what they could do to relieve its woes. Then the day has come when their merits were recognised by the community, among whom they moved, and with that recognition they have received the guerdon for which they were toiling. Success is always gratifying, but in cases such as these it was the sunset glow lighting the Western sky at the close of day. Dr. Maloney does not intend to wait until sunset for his success in the profession to which he has devoted his life and energies. With commendable frankness he tells everyone that he advertises, and intends to advertise, and that his path will be out of the beaten track. Nearly half-a-century ago, when the great Waltarian movement took place at Oxford, Hugh Clough, the friend of Mathew Arnold, and a supporter of the greater Arnold, of Rugby, told us pretty much the same thing in the tuneful measures which have given him a front rank among the poets of the century. The Church of England at that time was risen by the new movement which has given her fresh life and the vitality she enjoys to-day—that vitality which has made her a living power in the Mother-country and her colonial dependencies. "We are," said Clough, "as men grouping blindly over a moorland path in a storm of mist and rain. Sometimes we are on the path and sometimes we are off it, but never sure." And so it is in the case of medicine. Every man who endeavours to battle with the mists and to find for himself the path which shall bring life and healing to the sufferer is regarded as a charlatan. But let the medical fraternity of the city or any other city fame as they may, they cannot gainsay the work which has been done by Dr. Maloney. Science has done its best to show that miracles are merely phenomena due to certain causes which can be traced to a definite source, and that, therefore, the day of these manifestations belongs to a very remote past. In this it has succeeded, but, nevertheless, it has, from time to time, performed marvellous things which in the darker ages of the world would have been regarded as a direct manifestation of Divine power. Modern science has awakened to the fact that the energy which directs the course of the world through space and which permeates its whole fabric, is one of nature's greatest curatives, when properly applied. It is only in recent years that this has been acknowledged, and one of its foremost supporters is Dr. Maloney. On Saturday night, to the surprise of six Native and four European doctors, Dr. Maloney in the space of a few minutes effected a radical improvement in four cases. The first of these, a blind and paralysed man, walked, a thing he had not done for several years. The next, a case of locomotor ataxy of long standing, also walked as briskly as he did before he became a victim to his complaint. Following these two, a tiny child of seven years was brought on to the platform. For three years poor little Sharifa has been a confirmed cripple, and has not walked; yet, after being manipulated by Dr. Maloney, she was able to follow the Manager round the platform. Needless to say, the Doctor was enthusiastically cheered by his great audience, and these cheers were repeated anew, when he made another hopeless cripple walk around the stage. Facts of this sort speak for themselves. There is no higher mission in life that any man can engage in than the relief of sickness and suffering, and, though, perhaps, the methods used may not accord with the etiquette of a particular society, assuredly there shall come a big reward to that man, who, like Dr. Maloney, disregards usage and gives his knowledge and skill for the benefit of the sick, the suffering, and the poor.—ADVT.

IN consequence of an attack of persistent low fever, Lady Mackenzie has been advised to leave Calcutta for the hills as soon as possible. Sir A. Mackenzie will, therefore, accompany her on Wednesday next to Darjeeling, returning at the end of the week.

MADRAS AGAIN.

THERE seems, according to the "Pioneer," to be literally no end to the complaints of high-handed treatment and injustice that come up in such constant succession from the Madras Presidency. It would have been supposed that Lord Wenlock's last week in the country might pass without further additions to the crop of incidents of the peculiar kind that have flourished so conspicuously under his rule; but it was not to be. The facts of yet another "case" have been put before us, which seems to show how absolutely blunted those about that Government seem to have become to any sense of what is demanded of it in the way of fair play and justice. For the last eighteen years Mr. Joseph Steavenson, a Cambridge graduate of Trinity College, has been the Registrar of the Madras High Court on the Original Side. During all that long period he has had no leave of absence of any kind. Being entitled to two years' furlough, one year of which would count as service towards pension, Mr. Steavenson applied, on the 11th January last, for 15 months' furlough from the 1st April 1896. On the 21st January this leave was sanctioned by the Chief Justice, with the remark that it was "subject to any orders that may be passed relating to the abolition of his appointment." This leave was duly gazetted, and Mr. Steavenson on the strength of this secured a passage by the P. and O. steamer, sailing from Madras on the 18th April. On the 12th February, the following extraordinary notice was published: "The Chief Justice of Madras, with the concurrence of H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Madras, and with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, abolishes the office of the Registrar, Original Side, of the High Court, Madras, from and after the 11th May 1896. Mr. Joseph Steavenson, Registrar, Original Side, will therefore vacate his appointment on that day. The furlough granted to Mr. Joseph Steavenson on the 21st January 1896 having been conditional, and subject to any order that might be passed relating to the abolition of his appointment, is hereby cancelled." It seems difficult to regard this transaction as having been governed by public motives. We have no means of knowing what sort of officer Mr. Steavenson may have been: but if incompetent and deserving of dismissal, the Madras High Court had had eighteen years in which to find this out and to get rid of him. If on the other hand through changes in the working of the Court the office itself had become superfluous, why should its abolition be carried out at the

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MANILLA CIGARS.—A fresh consignment to be Sold off. Rs. 4-5, 2-13 and 2-10 nett per Box of 100 Cigars.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

PRESENTS, suitable for Weddings, Birthdays and Xmas. Claret Jugs, Biscuit Boxes, Gongs, Egg Services, Wine Pitchers, etc.—R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

GREAT BARGAINS.—Clearance Sale of Surplus Stock of JOHN ROBERTS and Company, consisting of Crockery, Glassware, Plateware, Tapestry, Furniture, etc., at 103, Medows Street, opposite Oriental Bank Buildings.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PESHOTAN, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

LOST.—A Miniature Sky TERRIER, colour brown, hair shaggy, tail curled, front teeth, top and bottom missing, weight 4lbs., answers to name of Biddy. Any person restoring same to Messrs. LATHAM and Co., Bombay, will be handsomely Rewarded.

CHEAP and RELIABLE WATCHES.—Send for our New Special Watch Price List, just Ready. Watches from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 110. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., Hornby Road.

ON VIEW.—Mr. A. C. FORBES' Valuable Library, at CRAWFORD'S AUCTION ROOMS, to be SOLD 18th instant.

FOR SALE.—Well-built Teakwood CABIN, 12 ft. by 8 ft., lately used for the Telephone Exchange, Malabar Hill, where it can now be seen. Apply MANAGER, Telephone Co., Bank Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Hon. W. R. Macdonell's Bedroom Furniture, Rail Cart, Brougham, Victorias, Horses, Saddlery, &c., at Ridge, Malabar Hill, THIS DAY, at 2 P. M.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, TEMPORARY SURVEYORS. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Ahmedabad.

WANTED, an experienced EDITOR for a Weekly Journal. No one who has not sufficient knowledge of Journalism need apply. Address, The PROPRIETOR, "Baluchistan Gazette," Quetta.

WANTED, a good EURASIAN LADY'S MAID for a Lady in Bombay. Apply stating salary, age and qualifications to "L. F.," care of this Paper.

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UPRIGHT PIANO!! Whole Iron Frame and Overstrung Pass in excellent condition. Price quite moderate. Piano Depot, Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

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THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years. The other cries, Oh!! I have been using since 40 years!!!

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets, Show-room, open daily.

GYMKHANA HOTEL, now OPEN; it has been thoroughly rennovated and refurnished. Visitors can rely upon having perfect accommodation combined with an excellent table. Apply Proprietress.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran.—Is the most comfortable and by far the best situated Hotel in Matheran. The Gymkhana, the Church and other places are close by. The Rooms are bright, airy, commodious and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—Near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms Apply to the MANAGER.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Mrs. E. MITCHELL, Family and Mr. MACCARTHY and I have stopped at this HOTEL for some days and have been very well satisfied with the accommodation and attendance. The Proprietor is most obliging and will do any thing to add to the comfort of his visitors.—E. B. MITCHELL.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. (Rs. 5 per month) Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, World, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TURNACLIFF & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; BEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7' by 125 lbs. working pressure. Hopkinson's fittings, now Ready for delivery, with Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

BANDORA SHOEING FORGE, Near Parsi Dharamsala.—Every kind of SHOEING by Farriers.—BALLA LUXUMAN and ANWARKHAN, Certified by Major Mills, Bombay, and Charles Steel, Poona.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

EGG HATCHING TAUGHT.—Artificial process. Great success. 200 to 300 Hatched at a time. Fee Rs. 150 in all paid in advance. Apply to "Y." care of this paper.

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URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

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G. P. BERTINI, Manager.

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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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No. 2. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, of the valuable and artistic collection of glass and Chinaware.

The manufacture of the imperial glass and porcelain works of Messrs. Ludwig Moser and Sons, Karlsbad, Bohemia, who have received first awards and gold medals at all the principal Exhibitions and are appointed suppliers to several Royal Courts of Europe.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. beg to announce that the sale of the above will commence on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., and will be continued on the following day. Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of securing these articles for their drawing-rooms are requested not to lose this opportunity. Arrangements have been made for their accomodation at the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th March, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th March, 1896.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

THE commercial and financial news chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date is the latest to hand through Reuter; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	71,000	132,000	67,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom	71,000	43,000	31,000
,, ,, Continent	49,000	37,000	41,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,677,000	7,844,000	5,333,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	1,675,000	2,760,000	2,406,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	1,765,000	2,561,000	1,529,000
,, Stock in the Ports	710,000	946,000	825,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	3,550,000	4,663,000	4,348,190
,, ,, Surats	288,000	124,550	238,710

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1891.
Stock in Liverpool	1,158,000	1,333,670	1,314,980
,, London	6,000	6,500	8,000
American Afloat	150,000	139,000	133,000
East Indian ,,	28,000	2,000	16,000
Total	1,342,000	1,981,170	1,981,800
Price of Mid.-Americans	4⅜d.	3 3-16d.	4 1d.
,, Good Dhollera	3 9-16d.	2 ⅝d.	3⅝d.
Difference	13-16d.	9-16d.	⅝d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	7,54,037
,, ,, Branches	Inc.	,,	9,29,817
Other ,,		,,	27,51,890
Government Securities		,,	5,91,319
Other Authorized ,,		Unchanged.	
Loans	Dec.	,,	18,85,740
Bills Discounted and Purchased	,,	,,	6,04,684
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	,,	3,17,627
Cash	Inc.	,,	39,93,863

There was a much quieter feeling in the market during the period covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day than for some weeks preceding, and the figures which we give above show an increase in the Bank's Cash Balance of nearly 40 lakhs, at 161¼ lakhs, compared with an addition of some 18 lakhs disclosed by the previous Return. This result has been brought about by a diminution of trade requirements to the extent of 52¼ lakhs, against a falling off of 8¾ in the same direction in the previous week, Private Deposits now showing a considerable increase, and both Loans and Bills Discounted—especially the former—a material decrease, partly counterbalanced, however, by an addition to Government Securities. In Public Deposit an addition of 9¼ lakhs at the Bank's branches was partly lost by withdrawals to the amount of 7¼ lakhs at the head office.

COTTON.—No business whatever has been done in this market here to-day by exporters; and the Mills have taken only 950 bales, say 600 Julgaum, at Rs. 174; and 350 Bengal, at 162-170 per candy, the feeling having been steady, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has been in moderate request to-day by shippers, and the market has been steady in tone, quotations having remained unchanged as follows:—

White Peesy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-11-0	per cwt.
Do do. 85 ,,	,, 4-10-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-10-0	,,
Red Delhi	,, 4-9-0	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 4-1-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4-8-6	,,
Hard Red	,, 3-9-6	,,

SEEDS also have been steady in tone with a moderate amount of business passing for shippers' account. *Linseed* has advanced one anna per cwt. but other descriptions are unchanged in value, the following being our closing quotations this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6 11 0	to Rs. 6 13 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gunerat	,, 7 0 0	to ,, 7 1 0	,,
Do. do Cawnpore	,, 6 13 0		,,
Do. Red do.	,, 6 2 0	to ,, 6 4 0	,,
Gingelly, White	,, 40 8 0	to ,, 41 8 0	candy.
Do. Mixed	,, 37 0 0	to ,, 38 8 0	,,

The Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,846 bales.
Wheat	13,366 cwts.
Linseed	23,257 ,,
Rapeseed	2,407 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,446 ,,
Groundnuts	2,479 ,,
Castorseed	4,197 ,,
Rice	6,229 ,,

FREIGHTS.—This market is still unsettled. Rates for Antwerp have been offering at 11s. to 11s. 6d., but finding very few takers.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills, however, have been very scarce to-day for any delivery, and speculators having been early on foot as buyers, rates receded to our quotations at foot, after a moderate amount of Bank Paper had been secured by the Bazaar at 1s. 2 17-32d., and the market closed unsettled as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 17-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 9-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 2 19-32d. to 5-8d.	,,
Francs do.	1'53¾ to 1'54	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at an advance upon Saturday's closing rates; 107 7-16 for Money, and 107¼ for account having been quoted during the greater part of the day; but at the close this evening 109 was named for both positions.

SHARES have been almost without movement, the only change in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 15, in Manockjee Petit Mill shares.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 14.

Bird, Major, Bengal, M W Dept, to join, to Calcutta.

MARCH 15.

Roche, Capt Bengal, 6th B L I, to join, to Meerut.
Drake, Brookman, Surg Capt Bengal 1 M S,
Leathen, Lt Col, Bengal, to Cape Town.
Maconchy, Capt, Punjab 4th Sikh to rejoin, to Kohat.
Arnold, Lt, Ms 1st Lanc on leave, to Bellary.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 17th March, 1896.

(1. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. J. A. Dolton D Company from 16th to 31st March 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station, on Wednesday next the 18th instant at 6-45 a.m.
Dress.—Drill order.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 17th March, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day and Thursday next at 8-30 p.m.
2. On Saturday next the 21st instant the Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises Rampart Row at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to complete the annual Gun Target practice (10-inch R. M. L.)
Dress:—Drill order without arms. Puttees to be worn.
3. There will be class firing at Coorla every morning this week and next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., and Byculla 12 minutes later.

By Order.
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 14th March, compared with the Statement of 7th March, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 7. Rs.	Mar. 14. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	52,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,58,333	47,87,517
Do. do. at Branches	35,13,824	42,35,538
Other Deposits	3,00,95,741	3,18,54,523
Post Bills	5,275	4,778
Credits, undrawn	24,73,925	24,91,232
Rs...	5,63,46,097	5,85,01,608
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	57,85,506	46,31,247
Other authorised Securities	42,06,708	43,09,708
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	64,89,466	73,93,134
Loans do. do. do.	89,88,612	85,70,449
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,33,33,992	1,57,06,393
Dead Stock	3,96,075	4,03,075
Stamps and Stationery	20,130	20,427
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,51,519	4,41,919
Cash	1,22,50,109	1,51,16,364
Rs...	5,63,46,097	5,85,01,608

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FOX—LEMOTTEE—March 14, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Brabazon Hubert Maine Fox, Lieut., 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, to Florence Emily Clara LeMottee, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Le Mottee, of Castleconnell, Co. Limerick, Ireland, late 18th Royal Irish Regt.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACGEORGE—March 8, at Dalhousie, the wife of Lieut J B MacGeorge, R E, of a son.

DEATHS.

NOONE—March 9, at Sea, off Cochin, of acute malarial fever, Frederick Noone, son of Frederick Joseph Noone, of Leigh, Essex, and Agent of Messrs Arbuthnot and Co, Mangalore, aged 47 years.

HILLIPS—March 8, at Agra, Margarite Hilda, the beloved wife of T R Phillips, Lieut R A, aged 29 years. (*R I P.*)

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1896.

IT would seem incredible if it were not in accordance with many precedents that a reinforcement of one thousand British troops is deemed sufficient when nothing less than the re-conquest of the Soudan is contemplated. The British garrison in Egypt numbers five thousand men. The newly-organised Egyptian Army is only twelve thousand, and eight thousand are to proceed to Dongola. Only four thousand are left to guard the communications and reinforce the expeditionary corps, which will soon be isolated in the desert, and be the mark for all the forces of the Khalifa. Father Ohrwalder, in his interesting book, devoted many pages to a description of the arsenal created at Omdurman by the successor of the Mahdi. The Khalifa is, no doubt, a sensualist and a tyrant. But he has shown himself, as the chief lieutenant of the Mahdi, a capable general, and when in the field a leader of great energy and resolution. That the Mahdist power might be broken by a combined movement of Anglo-Egyptian forces from Egypt, and a large column of Italian troops from Kassala, with a diversion on the south by the Congo State, seemed possible enough a couple of months ago. But nothing of the kind is possible now when the Italian army has been heavily defeated and deprived of its artillery by King Menelik, and so far from seeing their way to making Kassala a base of operations against Khartoum, the Italian Government are considering the expediency of, if possible, at once withdrawing the beleaguered garrison from that position. Instead of being threatened from that side, the Mahdists are receiving aid and comfort from the victorious Menelik. Under such circumstances it is little less than madness to send a small body of troops to Dongola, and to enter on a campaign for the re-conquest of the Soudan with only five thousand British troops in all Egypt, and a bare thousand to be sent from England to reinforce them. The same want of appreciation of the magnitude of the undertaking now entered upon, is shown in the absurdly small amount of the credit asked for to supply the financial requirements of the expedition. The Egyptian Cabinet, which, in this matter, means Lord Cromer, has been directed to demand a credit of two and a-half millions of francs from the Egyptian Debt Commission towards the Dongola expedition. A hundred thousand pounds will not go far in supplying the needs of a force of eight thousand men out in the desert in the face of the enemy. The disproportion of the means to the end in view is ludicrous. Even if the whole of the surplus in the new Egyptian Budget, amounting to £300,000 be appropriated, the war chest will be absurdly small for the purpose. It is already asserted that the French Government, as guarantor of the bondholders, refuses to sanction the granting of the war credit. The money required will have to be provided by the British Government. Let us take thought in time that the Indian Treasury be not indented upon for this ill-omened enterprise. The game's afoot, the dogs of war are slipped. The occupation of Abu Hamid is to follow close upon the occupation of Dongola. The Congo State has formed a camp on the Upper Nile, and has invited France to take part in a defensive organisation against the Dervishes. The Mahdists have for some time past been raiding southward into the territory of the Congo State. Major Lothaire and other Belgian officers have encountered them with varying success; but their pertinacity and increasing numbers have created much anxiety lately in Brussels. As France has the right of pre-emption to the assets of the now well-nigh bankrupt Free State on which King Leopold has lavished an immense fortune, it is but natural that the French Government should be asked to co-operate in its defence. As compliance will bring French troops to the Nile, it will probably not be refused. It was rumoured, last night, that regiments in India will be warned for service in Egypt.

HOWEVER tenaciously the Government of India may cling to every part of legislative proposals that have been the subject of a "mandate" from the Secretary of State, it must be readily admitted that during the current Calcutta session the Viceroy and his Councillors have exhibited every readiness to recast their other measures when they have been found to run counter to the voice of public opinion. It has been said of the wholesale changes that have been made in some of the Bills, that the more dignified and preferable course would have been for the Government of India to have taken steps to ascertain the opinion of the professions or classes interested in particular proposals before framing legislation. But this criticism overlooks the fact that it is extremely rare for the Government of India to put their hands to the legislative plough, save in response to representations, often re-iterated, from their own officers, or from legal or commercial experts of high standing and responsibility; and further that it is by no means easy to elicit criticisms from the general public in regard to proposals not put forward in a definite form. Even those who are most disposed to doubt the expediency of laying Bills on the table before ascertaining the views of interested parties of all classes must be ready to acknowledge the manifest desire of the authorities to act according to the trend of public opinion when it has been clearly ascertained. For a Government reproached with being "bureaucratic" to admit in this practical manner that controversy has only begun and not ended, when they have tabled their legislative proposals is, indeed, something for which to be grateful. This attitude on the part of Government was a short time ago illustrated by the withdrawal of the clause of the new Jury Bill which would have enabled the Sessions Judges to require special verdicts from juries. The jury system in India is by no means perfect, but educated Indians are naturally jealous lest in attempting to improve it, the Legislature should narrow down in the smallest degree the guarantees of liberty which that exotic method of trial is held by them to confer. It is of the most recent instance of the desire of the Government of India to hear all sides and act according to the trend of public opinion that we wish more particularly to speak. We refer to the revision which the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, Amendment Bill has undergone in Select Committee with the approval and in many cases on the suggestion of the Legal Member of Council. Sir Alexander Miller explained the other day that the Bill was prepared with such assistance as Government could get from the High Courts, more particularly the Calcutta Court. But after the measure had been published, "the very High Court itself on whose opinion and advice the Bill had been undertaken" joined in the criticisms which poured in from other quarters, and came to the conclusion that these were not the best lines on which legislation might be undertaken. The Calcutta Court, therefore, advised a totally different course, and one which Sir Alexander Miller declared to be much more in consonance with the feelings of the members of Government themselves "had they felt themselves untrammelled by the opinion of the Court."

This incident shows that even the highest legal authorities are willing to change their opinions, when they find them weighted with adverse criticism out of doors. It also illustrates the difficulty, overlooked by some publicists, which confronts Government in seeking to obtain well-matured views in regard to the desirability or otherwise of legislation until their proposals have been definitely made. We cannot think that if the Calcutta Judges had gone carefully into the subject when they first discussed it with Government, they would have concurred in, much less suggested, a proposal which, as we said at the time, abrogated the well-established principle of criminal law, that it is for the prosecution to prove the guilt of an alleged offender, rather than for the defendant to prove his innocence. Under the Bill, as originally introduced, it was not to be necessary to prove specific acts of touting. A person might be shown by evidence of general repute or otherwise to be a *dalal*, and the onus of proving that he did not know that such a person was an habitual law tout was to be thrown upon the legal practitioner charged with having obtained employment through him. If he failed to do this, the pleader was to be suspended or dismissed by the District and Sessions Judges in whose courts he practised. Generally speaking the Bill increased the penalties both upon persons who acted as touts and upon those who accepted business from them. The publication of the measure was the signal for a flood of petitions and representations from members of the legal profession, pointing out the strong objections which existed against putting the burden of proof on the practitioner charged with misconduct, and against other proposals in the Bill. Numerous criticisms were also received from the provincial Governments and the High Courts. The result of the consideration by the Select Committee of these adverse comments is that the Bill has been materially changed, and as it now stands, will, accordingly to Mr. Bulwantrao Bhuskate, one of the non-official representatives "have no single voice against it." We hope that in his overflowing gratitude Mr. Bhuskate protested too much, for we must confess that such predictions leave some room for doubt as to the value of the measure. A Bill designed to suppress an objectionable practice which is not disapproved even by those who resort to the practice, can scarcely be regarded as being likely to effectively carry out the object in view.

But let us see what are the changes in the Bill which have led Mr. Bhuskate to declare that it will meet with unanimous approval. In the first place the Select Committee have come to the wise conclusion that the only person who ought to be punished under the Legal Practitioners Act, is the legal practitioner who, out of the fees received from the client, remunerates or promises to remunerate the intermediary for introducing that client's business to him. They have, therefore, eliminated the provision, which interferes with private arrangements between the client and the tout with which the legal practitioner has nothing whatever to do. A definition of the expression "tout" has been inserted in the Act, and brings within that category only persons who procure the employment in any legal business of any legal practitioner in consideration of any remuneration coming from such practitioner. The Select Committee have also, in accordance with the suggestion made by the Calcutta High Court, added an additional clause expressly declaring that any pleader or mukhtar who directly or indirectly procures or attempts to procure the employment of himself as such pleader or mukhtar through the agency of a tout is to be liable to the same penalties. The Committee have also proposed the amendment of that part of section 13 of the Act which admits of the taking of instructions from the private servants of a party. Regarding the term "private servants" as applying to menial servants, they have recorded their opinion that these are the very persons by whom professional men ought not to be instructed, and they think the law should not recognise the practice. On the other hand they see no objection to the receipt of instructions from a respectable servant authorised by his employer to give them, and, indeed, it would be a very serious hindrance to business if any other view was adopted. The clause is, therefore, to be recast so as to allow pleaders to be instructed by any "servant, relative, or friend authorised by the party." The object in view is a good one, but we are very doubtful as to whether the omission of the qualifying adjective "private" before the word "servant" will make any practical difference. The Courts will exercise powers of direct control over persons who are notoriously touts by publishing a list of such persons and by excluding them from the precincts of the Court. Last, but by no means least, the Committee recommend the removal from the Act of section 36, and the abandonment of the scheme of expanding the powers of District and Sessions Judges and District Magistrates and Collectors in the direction of the summary suspension and dismissal of legal practitioners. In short, the Bill, while withdrawn, touting from the purview of the criminal law will, if passed, increase the power of domestic discipline possessed by the Court over the legal practitioners found guilty of employing touts, as well as over the tout himself. As originally introduced the measure would have brought into the law a number of innovations, which, if not dangerous were of doubtful expediency. But in its remodelled form the measure will be generally accepted as a well-meant effort to discountenance an admitted and widespread evil.

ALTHOUGH he has had no personal acquaintance with India, Mr. C. Tripp formerly resided at Sumatra and is familiar with the economic and agricultural conditions of the Orient. The advice given in his lecture on "The Tobacco Industry of India and the Far East" is therefore entitled to more careful consideration than Anglo-Indians are usually inclined to accord to opinions on Indian subjects offered by those who only know the Eastern Empire of the Queen from the outside. Mr. Tripp's lecture, which was delivered before the Indian section of the Society of Arts, describes at considerable length the successful development of the tobacco industry on the east-coast of Sumatra. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the argument that what has been done in Sumatra can and ought to be attempted in India. Mr. Tripp declares that the climate in some of the tobacco districts in this country is all that can be desired. While admitting that the soil although very productive cannot aspire to the perfection of Sumatra, he boldly asserts that the slow growth of the industry in India compared with other parts of the East is due to lack of individual enterprise rather than to any permanent defects in the available natural agents. There is too much reason to accept this verdict as correct. Tea and coffee plantations in India have succeeded remarkably well under European supervision, and the produce is obtaining a firmer hold year by year, both on the local and the European markets. But the tobacco industry which would be equally lucrative, if properly managed, continues to be neglected. Mr. Tripp explained at length the various errors made in the cultivation and curing of the plant, and gave it as his opinion that the weakest point in the Indian system is that of leaving the labour entirely in native hands. We assume that he means the superintendence, for the actual labour must of necessity be performed by natives. Mr. Tripp points out that the tobacco grown in

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CONGO STATE AND THE DERVISHES.

PARIS, MARCH 16.

It is semi-officially stated here that the Congo State has formed a camp on the Nile, and has made a proposal to France for a defensive co-operation against the Dervishes.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION TO DONGOLA.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The *Times* states that the occupation of Abu Hamed must follow the occupation of Dongola.

CAIRO, MARCH 15.

The North Staffordshire Regiment and some Egyptian battalions proceed to Wady Halfa on Friday next.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

It is stated that Lord Cromer has informed the Egyptian Cabinet that one thousand British reinforcements start for Egypt on the 18th instant.

EGYPT ASKS A CREDIT FOR THE EXPEDITION.

PARIS, MARCH 15.

It is announced here that the Egyptian Cabinet have decided to ask the Egyptian Debt Commission for a credit of two and a-half million francs, towards the Dongola expedition.

It is believed that France as guarantor of the bondholders refuses her consent to granting the credit.

THE COMMISSIONER OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

BERLIN, MARCH 15.

The Socialist members of the Reichstag during a two-days' debate have revived the charges against Dr. Peters, alleging that while he was Commissioner of German East Africa he ordered the hanging of his negro mistress and her lover, and was guilty of other cruelties.

The Government have promised a fresh enquiry into his conduct.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with English mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay, at 2 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Oceana, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE INDIAN JURY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

Those sections in the Indian Jury Bill relating to the giving of special verdicts by jurors have been removed, and the Bill in its revised form will be proceeded with immediately.

THE BURMA FRONTIER TRIBES FINAL DURBAR.

RANGOON, MARCH 16.

Sir Frederick Fryer's third and final Durbar at the Chin Hills was held at Falam, and attended by a large number of the Tashon, Yahow, and Whennoh chieftains.

Sir Fryer left Falam, to-day, on the homeward journey, and is due in Rangoon on the 25th instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

TRIESTE, MARCH 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay (1st instant), arrived this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 16.

The s. s. Hydaspes, (extra) arrived here on Saturday (14th March.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Elektra, from Trieste, arrived this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Bombay, left for Trieste this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning.

BRINDISI, MARCH 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 16.

French Mail steamers Oceanien, from China, and Australien from Suez, arrived.

The Bombay Japan Line steamer Kirkhill arrived at Hongkong, on the 14th inst.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. R. Rubattino, Captain G. Parodi, left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 15th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, the 20th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surat flat.

Good Dholleras	3 9-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65¼
Bar Silver	31 9-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

MARCH 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Aden. Zanzibar interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond British frontier between Yungchang and Tali.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th March, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	16	2	49 p.m.	...	13
Suez	16	2	55 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 16th March, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	44	...	1
" Karachi	...	10	...	1
" Madras	...	55	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 15.

10 p.m.	76·0

MONDAY.—MARCH 16.

6 a.m.	74·1
10 a.m.	79·6
2 p.m.	82·7
4 p.m.	82·2

THE KHANDALLA MANŒUVRES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

FIRST CAMP, KHANDALLA, SUNDAY.

THE camp, prettily situated on the lower slopes of the tall hill that dominates the railway, deserves more than a passing word of mention. The rapidity with which the troops, on arriving at the spot selected for the bivouac, settled down on their respective grounds, laid out their lines, and erected their shelters, was marvellous. Out of the seeming confusion that naturally prevailed at the start, order was soon established, a fact that reflects great credit, not only on the staff officers whose duty it was to point out to the various corps the limits of their camps, but also on the regimental officers entrusted with the task of carrying out the minor details.

A short description of the locality is perhaps necessary. The railway from the cutting to the station is the chord of an arc formed by the hill No. 2785 and its spurs which curve into almost a perfect semi-circle. On the northern end the picquets of the Marine Battalion occupy those spurs which jut out towards Khandalla, and below them on the lower slopes and in the valley the regiment is bivouacked. Nearest the railway station on a small plateau the sepoys' shelters are erected in rows, the cooking-places being in the field below. On higher ground are the officers' quarters and their mess; the latter no imposing erection, for there is nothing but a *dhurri* stretched on bamboos over the so-called kitchen, while the officers breakfast and dine in the open. Close at hand are their sleeping-places, a confusion of shelter-tents formed from blankets—for officers and men fare alike in accomodation. Over Wolseley valises or less ambitious straw couches, rough washing stands and canvas chairs. The hospital tents—the only tents to be seen—are just alongside; empty now, so to remain, I hope, until the conclusion of the manœuvres. On a knoll above, the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will be encamped on their arrival. Further to the south, the Royal Irish Rifles bivouac, their arrangements being similar to those of the regiment already described. Between them and the railway line, the mountain battery have their temporary abode. The 22nd Bombay Infantry and the Sappers and Miners prolong the line to the southward. On knolls above the south of the camp are the bungalows told off for the Head-Quarters and H. E. General Nairne; but General Gatacre and his staff bivouac in the same manner as every other man of the column. Above the latter bungalow the newly-made track winds upward to the crest over which it passed in a series of zig-zags and sharp turns, and thence down to the plain to the west in the direction of the Second Camp near Kurvandia. The difficulty to be overcome by the Engineers in out-lining and constructing this practicable for anything but mountain goats can only be properly appreciated by those who, with much weariness of flesh and tribulation of spirit, have traversed it. Even the sure-footed mules pass over it with weary deliberation; and for my part a stroll along the Kennedy sea-face would more nearly approach my idea of a gentle post-prandial walk to promote digestion than this clambering over dizzy heights with yawning chasms on either hand.

On Saturday afternoon a covering party, consisting of the mountain battery under Captain Cleeve, one company of the Royal Irish Rifles, and one of the Marine Battalion, pushed up the hill along the south-east spur towards the crest. There they encountered and drove back the enemy, and enabled its working parties to perform their task in safety. At night outposts were thrown out on the spurs below the hill to protect the sleeping camp.

THE GOA TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MARCH 13.

WHILE endeavours are being made to obtain signatures from the inhabitants of Bardez, and from Municipalities for the retention of the Governor-General, the operations against the rebels are altogether neglected. They are reported to have attacked Sanquelim and killed five soldiers, and wounded ten others. On the 8th instant, the rebels passed from Sanquelim to Pernem, and attacked the garrison there. The engagement took place during night, and two European soldiers were wounded. They were brought to Pangim by palaquins. The fight at night produced great commotion among the people. The guard being surprised are reported to have fired wildly, apparently without inflicting injury on the revolters. Pernem is a neighbouring province of Bardez, and there will be no obstacles to prevent the revolters from entering Bardez once more. It is said that the Count of Mahem as President of the Municipal Corporation of Ilhas has under compulsion telegraphed to the Lisbon Ministry praying for the retention of the Governor-General. The Count of Mahem was the first who suffered slight at the hands of the Governor-General, and it appears incredible that he should have been the first to ask for the retention of Senhor Raphael de Andrade unless his acting is involuntary. Equal pressure is being brought to bear on the Viscount of Pernem, his brother-in-law the President, the Vice-President, and two members of the Corporation are in prison, and the Viscount of Pernem is threatened with a similar fate should he persist in his refusal. Nothing definite is known regarding the departure of the Prince. Orders are sent to European troops scattered over the country to return to Pangim, and from this it is surmised that the departure of the expedition with the Prince is imminent. The people of Satary who had emigrated to Sawantwady were under threats ordered back to Satary. They find Sattary in the hands of the rebels, and have again emigrated to British territory.

The demonstration and ball in honour of his Royal Highness Prince D. Affonso came off on the 11th instant. The ball was opened, at 10-30 p.m., by the Prince dancing with Mrs. Supico. The Prince also danced with the daughter of the Count of Mahem. There was a large assembly of the *elite* of European society. The Military Commandant passed an order, at 7 p.m., that the sergeants will not be allowed to go to the ball. This caused a bitter disappointment among them, as they had laid out money to equip themselves for the ball. There was illumination at night. The Hotel India and the house of Mr. A. Miranda were beautifully illuminated, as well as the houses of Mr. Fernando da Cunha, Mr. Marquis Pereira, the Palace of the Count of Mahem, the Club, and the Revenue Office.

A return for the month of December last of the income and expenditure in Portuguese India, shows that Rs. 2,06,393 were received from all sources, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,41,935.

UPPER INDIA MOULVIS AND BOMBAY MUSALMANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw the attention of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to the batch of Moulvis who have arrived here lately from Upper India. The Commissioner should summon these men before him to make inquiry and keep a brief history of each of them in his office and refer the same to the Government from where they have come, and ask their antecidents. These men have of late got printed several lectures in "Oordoo" and distributed them freely in the native town; which hurt the feelings of the peaceful Mahomedans of Bombay. I must request the Commissioner to cause the managers of the presses which printed the circulars to present the copies of the so-called lecture and send the translations of them for the information of Government, as the reporter on the Native press seemed silent on this point. There is, I believe, a bad feeling existing between Sir Sayad Ahmed Khan of Aligurh (along with his friend Moulvi Mehdi Ali Khan of Bombay) and the Musulmans of Upper India, and I am afraid that the same result may take place here; which will cause a disturbance amongst the Mahomedans of Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

A LOYAL MAHOMEDAN.

March 16.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. R. S. Benson, of the Indian Civil Service, barrister-at-law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, in the place of Mr. F. Brandt, retired.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.

"MERRIE" ENGLAND.

IN good King George's glorious days, or in those rollicking times when bold Robin Hood and his band of Brothers held high revel amidst the sylvan beauties of Sherwood Forest, England was doubt-less "merrie" enough for sportsmen who delighted in the chase and kindred sports. We have no record of the governors of such frivolities being subjected to "baiting." But with modern developments certain dangers have also sprung up. Had not prize-fighting been suppressed one shudders to think what might happen at the ring-side nowadays were the "boys" to be let loose in the interests of any particular combatant. A journalist acquaintance has before now described to me in graphic words the stirring scenes enacted at the old-world town of Bruges on the occasion of the Slavin and Smith contest—scenes which will reflect everlasting discredit on the "party" responsible for them. Fortunately for our reputation as sportsmen, these disgraceful episodes in connection with out-door fights are not of frequent occurrence, or respectable people would have to sever their connection with the noble art once and for all. That a real, close, strennous tussle between a couple of well-trained men should provoke excitement is not surprising; we all have our passions stirred occasionally, and there can be no discredit in finding ourselves applauding a smart bit of work in any competition. At one time and another I have been present at some scores of fistic displays, but only about once or twice do I remember any unseemly conduct taking place. On one occasion I well remember a defeated competitor in a sparring match dashing through the ropes and offering to fight the judges there and then—singly or as a battalion did not apparently make any difference to the aggrieved one; he merely wanted satisfaction. The offer was, of course, declined. A much more serious affair was witnessed when the respective seconds of a couple of light weights got at loggerheads before the contest was half through. Here a second battle was waging in less than a couple of seconds, and in less time than it takes to jot this down four or five "mills" were going merrily in different parts of the building. Of course, it would scarcely be convenient to mention the particular locality, but I daresay a few of our jockeys and other "sports" would remember the occasion if they cared to recall the incidents of the last three or four years. But I really think we ought to get through with out football matches without these turbulent scenes. Referee mobbing may be very exhilarating for a few ill-conditioned hobbledehoys who have no spark of manliness in their composition, but what can we think of the better-educated people who look on without raising a finger in defence of the offending official. Men there are I know who would face the worst mob ever got together, knowing they had done their duty; such men are seldom interfered with. But it is pretty evident that rowdyism at football matches has not yet been stamped out, and everyone will hail with perfect satisfaction the prompt action of the Northern Union authorities in connection with the discreditable proceedings in Lancashire. We certainly have no desire to see Merrie England transformed into Rowdy England, but such a state of affairs would quickly spring up were not the offenders promptly and severely punished. A Referees' Protection Society might easily be formed in a week or so amongst the law-abiding section of the football community were such a body desirable, but happily it has not been found necessary just yet.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

There appears to be some probability that ere long the attention of our legislators will be directed to pigeon-shooting. It may be as well to admit straightaway that the opponents of this particular exercise have been growing in strength and influence year by year, and if ever the question comes within the range of practical politics it need be no surprise to find pigeon-shooting prohibited. Those who are fond of indulging in it will probably raise an outcry against the squeamishness and degeneracy of our race, but I am not quite sure that there are very sound arguments to be found in favour of the slaughter. That the best Blue Rocks, strong on the wing and wary of flight, test the marksmanship of some of our very best shooters may be taken for granted. On a raw November day, with a clinging mist about, the odds often veer round in favour of the bird, and as daylight wanes the pigeons do occasionally get away. But it is to be questioned if the most enthusiastic lover of sport derives any real pleasure in witnessing the "potting" of these bewildered birds on the instant they are liberated. It certainly requires no conspicuous bravery to bang away with a couple of barrels at a poor frightened bird. The love of sport I believe to be innate in the breast of every Englishman. Ever since the Ancient Britons romped o'er hill and dale in quest of food, we have shown a disposition to "kill something;" and whether it be foxes, hares, otters, grouse, partridges, or what you will, I suppose the barbarian instinct to hunt and kill will always remain the same. But then there is a vast difference between careering on a high-mettled steed over a stiff country in pursuit of Reynard, or even in braving the slips and chils of a Scotch salmon stream, and this cold-blooded slaughter at the pigeon-traps. Battue-shooting, to, comes in the same category; and it is extremely difficult to find any admiration for the "brave" sportsmen who blaze away for hours together at hand-fed pheasants driven into a corner from which there is no escape. How can one honestly describe such paceedings as sport? We put down cock-fighting, and declare prize-fighting illegal, and yet such burlesques on sport as pigeon-shooting and battue-shooting are given prominent places in our sporting prints. Often and often have I felt indignant at a shoot as the pigeon, after getting clear of the orthodox double-barrel, has been brought down cut to feathers by half-a-score of "sportsmen," who fringe the shooting-grounds as "scouts." Perhaps it is no part of my duty in this column to raise a protest, but if anything can be done to elevate our sports a little I think the time has now come. Let there be no mawkish nonsense spoken about the mere killing of animal or bird on humanitarian grounds, it must be as sinful to destroy one life as to destroy another; but these travesties on sport, in my opinion, do us no credit at all. Hunting for a lion's or a tiger's skin may afford real excitement, but there is at least a chance for the tiger now and again, and that is more than can be said for the birds at the Hurlingham "tournament of doves." If Society—with a big S—would only set its face against these exhibitions of slaughter there would be little need for the intervention of the Legislature.

HUNTING THE STAG.

Compared with some of the feats performed at the trap, stag-hunting becomes at once ennobled. In pursuit of his quarry a sportsman has often to journey for miles and miles over the roughest and wildest of mountain passes, to undergo at times the greatest discomfort, and exercise considerable fortitude and courage. Only a week or two ago I described the stirring scenes enacted during a certain Ascot race week, wherein a stag was set to face a tiger. Let me here give a few picturesque details concerning the "bagging" of a stag some years ago in the Highlands, leaving my readers to judge between the delights of a "dove" tournament and the bit of sport in Scotland:—"I will not pretend to describe the anxious, nay, agonising hour that I passed in this Highland ambuscade. The deep stillness of the waste was not broken even by the twittering of a bird. From the place where I lay concealed I commanded a view of the defile for the distance of some eighty yards, and my eye turned to the path by which I expected the deer to approach until to gaze longer pained me. My ear was equally engaged; the smallest noise was instantly detected, and the ticking of my watch appeared sharper and louder than usual. Time wore on my nervousness increased. Suddenly a few pebbles fell—my heart beat faster—but it was a false alarm. Again I heard a faint sound, as if a light foot pressed upon loose shingle—it was opened by St. Hubert, it is the dear! They have entered the gorge of the pass, and approached the rock that covers me in a gentle canter! To sink upon one knee and cock both barrels was a moment's work. Reckless of danger, the noble animals, in single file, galloped down the narrow pathway. The hart led the way, followed by the doe, and the old stag brought up the rear. As they passed me at the short distance of twenty paces, I fired at the leader and, as I thought, with deadly aim; but the ball passed over his back and splintered the rock beyond him. The report rang out over the waste, and the deer's surprise was evinced by the tremendous rush they made to clear the defile before them. I selected the stag for my second essay: my eye and finger kept excellent time, as I imagined—I drew the trigger—a miss, by everything unfortunate! The bullet merely struck a tyne from his antler, and excepting this trifling graze, he went off at a thundering pace, uninjured. The deer had separated—the hart and doe turned suddenly to the right, and were fired at by my cousin without effect. The stag went right ahead; and while I still gazed after him, a flash issued from a hollow in the hill, the sharp report of another marksman's piece succeeded, and the stag sprang full six feet from the ground, and tumbling over and over repeatedly, dropped upon the bent grass with a rifle bullet in his heart." One can quite understand the fascination of such moments as these where, after a weary vigil of some hours' duration, the quarry suddenly appears. Here steadiness of eye and the promptitude of a second means everything, and those who have traversed the mountains of Scotland have told us what dangers have to be faced in leaping from boulder to boulder across a rushing torrent, or in standing on a ledge of rock in a cramped position for hours together.

A FAMOUS LEAP.

Chandler's famous leap of 39 feet at Warwick will always stand out as a marvellous achievement for a racehorse, but according to some of our historians on sport this has been entirely eclipsed by a stag. Describing some of this animal's characteristics we read: "The eye of the stag is peculiarly beautiful, soft and sparkling, and if for these attributes frequently alluded to in Eastern poetry; he hears quickly, and his sense of smelling is highly prefect; his powers of leaping are often astonishingly exerted during the chase, and in the New Forest is a celebrated sport called the Deer Leap, where a stag was once shot, and in the agony of death, collecting his strength, gave a bound which so surprised those that saw it that it is commemorated by twoposts, fixed at the extremity of the leap; the space between them is something more than eighteen yards. Not so very long ago a statement appeared in the newspapers anent the Royal Buckhounds, and it is whispered that Parliamentary action may shortly be taken with a view of putting a stop to the annual deer hunt. Perhaps a few details concerning the Richmond Park function may be of interest just now.

RICHMOND PARK HOUNDS.

More than sixty years ago this celebeated pack was the admiration of every British sportsman, and we may be pretty sure that they will not be disbanded without some little controversy. This is what an authority has said of the buck hounds: "In taking the deer, according to annual custom, either for the Royal Hunt or for the fattening paddocks, a stag or a buck which has been previously fixed upon, is ridden out of the head by two or three of the keepers in succession, each of whom is closely followed by a hound, the young dogs only being kept in slips. As soon as the deer has been separated, from his companion, the dogs have the requisite signal given to them and they immediately follow in pursuit. The scene is then highly interesting. A strong deer will afford a very long chase, but when he comes to bay the dogs generally seize him by the throat or ears; the keepers come up, take him by the horns, and after having strapped his hind and fore legs together, put him in a cart which follows for the purpose, and he is then disposed of as he may be wanted. I have seen an active young keeper throw himself from his horse upon a deer at bay, which he has come up to at full gallop, and hold his horns till assistance arrived." It is of course well known that when hard pressed the deer will occasionally turn upon his pursuers, when the sport becomes rather more dangerous than taking part at a battue with tame pheasants for the game.

CONCERT AT THE Y. M. C. A.

FOR the purpose of obtaining the balance of cost of a recently acquired piano, a well-arranged concert took place in the Central Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, and drew together a large audience. The opening selection, Gounod's "Marche Roumaine," enabled those present to judge of the progress made by the recently constituted Y. M. C. A. orchestra under Mr. Vining's direction, and the hearty applause which the selection elicited showed the judgment to be a very favourable one. Mrs. Maclaren's soft and charming mezzo voice was heard to advantage in the song, "Across the deep blue Sea" (Lord Henry Somerset), which was followed by a well-executed pianoforte solo, from Nicode, by that talented young instrumentalist, Miss Ella Douse. The audience was greatly delighted with Miss Humphrey's rendering of Jessie Botterill's "Pack Clouds away," which was one of the gems of the evening. Another enjoyable item of the programme was the violin solo, "La Cascade" (Kontski), by Mr. A. Mason, whose manipulation of the instrument in this difficult piece proved once more that he is a violinist of no mean order, and elicited from the audience a hearty encore, to which he responded by giving the Cavalina (Raff). Miss Morris scored a distinct success in Dudly Buck's "When the Heart is Young," and when called on for a repetition, simply bowed her acknowledgements, an example followed by several subsequent performers. Next came a fine rendering of the song, "Call me back," by Mr. H. E. Harrington, which was followed by the merry ditty, "Berries and kisses," which Miss N. Tudball gave in a manner fully deserving of the high reputation she enjoys as a soloist. The second part of the programme opened with another pleasing selection, by the Y. M. C. A. orchestra, consisting of "Impromptu in B Flat from Schubert. "The Gift" was so well given by Miss Tudball that the audience insisted on her re-appearance, and in response she sang very charmingly the old and yet ever new refrain, "Home, Sweet Home." Miss Ella Douse then re-appeared at the piano, and gave a skilful interpretation of Raff's "Caprice." "The Bonnie Banks o' Loch Lomond" was a very suitable ballad for a lady so thoroughly Scotch as Mrs. McLaren to give, and the enthusiastic demand of the audience for her to sing again was just what might have been expected. The Misses Humphrey gave the duet, "In the dusk of Twilight" (Parker), very correctly and sweetly. Last, but not least, a quartette, cornet solo and chorus, "From the Holy City" (Gaul), was rendered by the Y. M. C. A. orchestra, whose performances throughout reflect great credit on the careful training of the conductor, Mr. F. W. J. Vining. The concert, which was arranged by Mr. H. E. Harrington, was one of the most successful ever given in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S MARATHON.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Marathon, under the command of Captain R. B. Maconochie, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Colombo, which port she left on the 12th instant. Since she left Bombay, in April last, she has visited Mauritius, Madagascar, Calcutta, Trincomalee, and Colombo, spending at the latter part nearly seven weeks, prior to her departure for Bombay. She has come here to be docked for usual repairs, and will probably remain for about a month. Her future movements are at present unknown. H. M. S. Pigeon was at Colombo, when she left.

THE Emperor and Empress of Russia were obliged by their Court etiquette and the custom of the country to remain within their dominions for twelve months after the death of the late Tsar, but they are intending to make an extended tour next summer. All being well the Emperor and Empress will leave St. Petersburg in their yacht about the middle of June for Copenhagen, and after a brief visit to the King and Queen of Denmark they will (says the *Westminster Gazette*), come to England, arriving in London at the beginning of July. The visit of the Emperor and Empress will be one of State, the arrangements being much the same as when the German Emperor and Empress came over in 1891. Their Majesties are to be lodged in Buckingham Palace, and they will also be the guests of the Queen at Windsor Castle, for they are likely to stay in England for nearly a month, and they will afterwards to proceed to Denmark for several weeks.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE G. O. E., Rohilkhand District, moved to Ranikhet on the 11th instant.

LIEUTENANTS J. A. FITZGIBBON and H. T. Russell, R. A., have passed in range finding.

LIEUTENANT E. C. MASSY has been transferred from the 50th to the 24th Field Battery.

BOMBARDIER PULLEN, 26th Eastern Division, R.A., shot himself at Rurki on the 10th instant.

CAPTAIN R. P. WHATELY, Royal Sussex Regiment, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion.

MAJOR C. T. BLEWITT has been transferred from No. 11 Company Southern Division to the 39th Field Battery, R. A.

CAPTAIN E. P. LAMBERT, No. 22 Company Western Division, R. A., has been transferred to the 72nd Field Battery.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT RIVETT-CARNAC, attached to the Norfolk Regiment, has been posted to the 18th Bengal Lancers.

CAPTAIN A. G. GLANVILLE, Royal Artillery, on promotion, has been posted to the 13th Company Eastern Division.

LIEUTENANT R. C. Morris, on completing the long course of gunnery, has been posted to No. 13 Company Eastern Division, R. A.

LIEUTENANT R. B. BARKER, 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been granted by the War Office an extension of leave until the 29th July on medical certificate.

IN connection with the relief of the troops in Chitral and Malakand, the depot of the 28th Punjab Infantry will remain at Ferozepore, instead of proceeding to Rawalpindi, and that of the 45th Sikhs will be sent from Mian Mir to Jullundur, instead of to Ferozepore, as was previously ordered.

CAPTAIN HENDERSON, Military Accounts Department, who was inspecting military accounts in the Bombay Command, having been granted leave on medical certificate, his place has been filled by Mr. L. L. Kalberer, an uncovenanted officer of the Department. This officer is now at Deesa, or on the way thereto, to overhaul the regimental accounts of the corps quartered there.

THE following soldiers will go home next trooping season in addition to those proceeding invalided or on completion of their first or second periods of service:—Men enlisted under the Army Act of 1881 for seven years' army service and five years' reserve service, to be converted into eight years' army and four years' reserve service if the period of army service expires while they are serving abroad, and who will complete their seventh year of service on or before the 30th September next.

THE following Second-Lieutenants, Royal Engineers, have been placed under orders for India, to succeed to the vacancies on the Indian Establishment, noted against their names:—J. B. Corry, vice Major A. W. Cockburn, R. E., retired; F. B. Tillard, vice Colonel W. G. Cumming, C. I. E., R. E., retired; W. B. Mainprise, vice Major P. T. Buston, reverted to home duty; C. J. W. Smyth, vice Captain G. S. Cartwright, reverted to home duty; E. W. S. Mahon, vice Lieutenant R. A. F. Cingscote, R. E., reverted to home duty; R. J. D. Goldingham, vice Major H. Appleton, R. E. reverted to home duty.

THE undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, who have completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Netley, have been appointed Surgeon-Lieutenants, and are coming out to India shortly; they are to be posted as follows:—Bengal.—Surgeon-Lieutenants A. W. R. Cochrane, W. W. Clemensha, J. A. Black, R. P. Wilson, V. E. H. Lindesay, J. C. Robertson, N. R. J. Rainer, C. D. Dawes, E. L. Perry. Madras.—Surgeon-Lieutenants M. B. Pinchart, W. J. Niblock, C. B. Harrison, E. Le F. Payne, N. P. O'G. Lalor, T. H. Symons, E. R. Rost. Bombay.—Surgeon-Lieutenants Chintaman Ramchandra Bakhle and Krishnaji Vishnoo Kukday. Surgeon-Lieutenant C. R. Bakhle took the first place at the examination at Netley, and was awarded the Herbert prize; also the prize for Pathology, the De Chaumont prize for Hygiene, and the Montefiore medal and prize of 20 guineas for Military Surgery. Surgeon-Lieutenant V. E. H. Lindesay obtained the Maclean prize for Clinical and Ward work, and Surgeon-Lieutenant C. W. R. Cochrane was awarded the second Montefiore prize for Military Surgery.

LORD WENLOCK AND THE PARIAHS.

THE Madras Peoples Association of the Pariah community last evening presented a farewell address to Lord Wenlock at the Anderson Memorial Hall, whither His Excellency proceeded direct from the Legislative Council meeting, which has been held daily since last Tuesday. The address eulogised Lord Wenlock's administration in general and expressed gratitude for the benefits conferred on the Pariah community during that administration.

In reply His Excellency said he was glad to think he was leaving behind him a Government that was in perfect sympathy with the community, and would do its best to promote the cause of education among them. Referring to General Booth's peasant settlement scheme he said:—We have always favoured some such plan, because it is generally well known that no body of men can go into the business of farming unless they are supplied with a fairly large amount of capital. The Pariah community is short of that commodity, and therefore when a responsible body comes forward to make itself responsible for capital and to supervise the scheme, the Government would be very glad to help. The scheme has not been developed yet. I am not sure whether General Booth has got the capital or men to work it. If he has and is able to show that his scheme is of a reliable nature, the Government will do all it can to help. If in assisting this scheme we are at all able to assist your community, I am sure you have the fullest assistance and sympathy of the Government.

THE FIRE AT THE STORES.

A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having, of course, been much pressed for time since the deplorable accident to the Esplanade Road depot of the Stores, I have not been able to peruse the various accounts which have appeared in the local papers. On Saturday evening, however, while glancing through one account, I was astounded to find a statement that there was no water in the tanks on top of the building. This I beg to state is altogether untrue; and if it were necessary, I could produce absolute proofs to the contrary. I think it is only necessary, however, to point out the damage caused by the two coupled tanks, which, on their supports being burst through, fell crashing through the second floor, bursting and emptying themselves on their passage.

I must also inform you that every morning a written report was handed to me by an Inspector, specially detailed to look after the water service, stating the condition of the tanks. The report was duly handed to me on Tuesday morning, stating that they were full and the time at which they were inspected.

The high level tank, on top of the tower, however, we were not allowed to keep "quite full," the architects considering the masonry still too "green." But four days before the accident, I had written to them, and obtained their sanction to raising the supply of water in this tank "one foot;" and I had given orders to have this carried out, but even as it was, there were about 7,000 gallons of water in it at the time of the fire, and that this was so, was proved by the fact that it was made use of at the rear of the building during the conflagration. I, myself, was met with a jet from it shortly after entering the place, and drenched through.

Time and opportunity do not permit of my entering into details on the subject of the fire. I only write this, because I consider this particular report—regarding the water-supply—should be promptly contradicted, on its being brought to my notice.—Yours, &c.,

A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager, Army and Navy Cooperative Society, Limited.

March 16.

THE curfew bell is gradually becoming extinct in England. Last October, for instance, the authorities of Sandwich decided to discontinue the pleasing old custom. It cost a few pounds a year, and so love of the ancient institution yielded to fear of the modern rate-payer. But perhaps (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) it was only Sandwich's fun, because twice before within the century a similar decision had been arrived at, and on both occasions public opinion arose in its might and saved the curfew. However that may be, the New World has once again been called in to redress the balance of the old. In many places in the New England States the curfew is still the signal for the children's bedtime, and a member of the New York Legislature proposes to institute a curfew law which will be more unpopular than William the Conqueror's. At nine in summer and eight in winter, the bill says, the curfew shall ring, and after that every boy or girl under sixteen who is found out in the streets without a parent or guardian chaperoning him or her, shall be liable to a fine or, in default, imprisonment. This Draconic measure relaxes so far as to provide that the incarcerated youngsters shall not herd with the older criminals, but shall have a special part of the gaol set apart for them. Another member, who is by way of being a wag, has an amendment requiring the young people to get up at six and to go to school at seven. "Curfew shall not ring to-night" will, no doubt, become a popular recitation in juvenile New York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE final figures for the Budget were received a few days ago, and the Statement will be issued, as arranged, next Thursday.

THE party accompanying the Viceroy on his tour from Calcutta to Simla will consist of Lady Elgin, Lady Elizabeth Bruce, the Private and Military Secretaries, Surgeon-Colonel Franklin, Captains Pollen and FitzClarence, A.-D.-C's., and Mr. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary.

NEWS received from Chitral states that a heavy fall of snow occurred on the night of February 23rd, which changed to rain on the following day. More rain fell on the 28th and 29th, but the weather cleared on March 1st. The troops had been suffering from influenza, but this has died out.

THE actual date of sailing of the Troopship Britannia has not yet been fixed. The last troopship of the season is timed to leave Bombay on the 4th April. It is, however, doubtful whether the two troopships now to go can carry all the invalids and time-expired soldiers who need conveyance. The depot at Deolali is very full.

REPORTS from the Swat Valley show that the fortified position at Chakdara has been finished, and the sanctioned garrison is now in occupation. The damage done to the post on the Malakand by the earthquake has been made good, and the widening and general improvements of the road over the Malakand Kotal are being steadily proceeded with. The 34th Pioneers will remain until this work is completed.

THE weekly report on the state of the weather and crop is by no means reassuring, nearly every province showing rain badly wanted. In the North-West Provinces 36,000 persons were employed on relief works on the 7th instant, of whom 6,399 were in receipt of gratuitous relief. In Central India 6,575 persons in Bundelkhund and 239 in Gooma were employed on works, and in Rajputana 5,647 persons were on relief works and 200 getting gratuitous assistance on the 11th instant.

THE progress of the survey operations of the proposed Arsikere-Mangalore Railway was retarded during last month owing to sickness in the camps and difficulty in procuring labourers. Notwithstanding the small number of hands at work, the most difficult part of the survey, the ghat gap, was closed. There remains only the setting out of the centre line for about 10 miles, which, it is expected, will be completed by the end of this month.

LAST week's season report shows that scarcity is making itself felt in the northern part of the Central India Agency. Over 6,500 people are receiving relief in the Bundelkund States, and between 200 and 300 in Gooma. The outturn of the crops generally in the Agency will be below the average. In the Punjab the prospects of the standing crops are unfavourable. The stock of food grain is insufficient in Amritsar, Sialkote, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala and parts of the Lahore district.

A PETITION from the inhabitants and merchants of Tanjore and surrounding places has been submitted to Government praying for the extension of the Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway to the Zemindaries of Ramnad and Sivagunga via Adirampatnam, the port whither is has been already proposed to extend the railway. The petitioners state that the extension suggested can eventually be made to join the proposed Madura-Pamben Railway; the route proposed will be about 70 miles long, and will tap a number of the granaries of Southern India. The petition has the support of the Revenue authorities, who are of opinion that the line will be a very paying concern.

THE Punjab Frontier Force Polo Tournament, which commenced yesterday, will be held this year at Mardan. The trophy, a very handsome piece of plate manufactured by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Company, is at present held by the Guides, whose powerful team, it will be remembered, won the final tie at the last tournament by sixteen goals and four subsidiaries to nil. This year the Guides are dividing their strength amongst two and possibly three teams in the general interests of sport, and we should, therefore, have an evenly matched and closely contested game.

SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* contains some notifications regarding Volunteers called out for actual military service under the provisions of the new Act. If a Government servant who is a Volunteer is called out while he is on ordin

the newly-reaped tobacco is exposed too long to sun and light, and the fermentation is not properly understood. Mr. Tripp looks forward to the time when the British smoker will consume cigars produced from British soil, with British capital, and made by British hands. For why do we import 80,000,000 cigars from the Continent every year? Mr. Tripp answers that question in one word—prejudice.

THE fact of the reconciliation of his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir with his brother Sir Amar Singh, and the significance of the event in the politics of the State have already been briefly adverted to in these columns. A letter from his Highness the Maharaja on the subject will be found on another page. Saul, the son of Kish, went out to seek his father's asses and found a kingdom. The Maharaja's Private Secretary went to Kashmir to conduct his Highness's correspondence, and has been scarcely less fortunate. According to his Highness, what many Residents and several European gentlemen of note had failed to do that Wazir Luchman "after a very strenuous endeavour of two years" has achieved in reconciling the estranged brothers. Given a not extraordinary amount of common sense, it is not quite clear why either Residents, European gentlemen of note or Private Secretaries should have had to lie awake o' nights for years in order to devise a means of patching up a domestic quarrel; but since the time when the Peleiadean Achilleus sulked in his tent by the poluphois boisterous sea, these matters have not been arranged on common sense principles, and so doubtless it is in the Vale of Kashmir.

COLONEL C. H. T. MARSHALL, Divisional Judge of Lahore, who leaves for England in a few days, preparatory to retirement, has had thirty years of service, during which he has occupied even a greater variety of posts than falls to the average Anglo-Indian's lot. A man of great power of work and organisation, with a marked individuality and an uncommon insight into some of the less obvious phases of native character, his particular niche will not be easy to fill. In society Colonel Marshall was always the most welcome of guests. He has an extraordinary power of entertaining others, and he is most unselfish and unsparing of himself in the use of it. We stolid English men are apt to underrate the touch of genius which is required really to amuse others, and the self-denial which is necessary to exercise the power when not "in the vein." Kindly and tactful, Colonel Marshall had an excellent "way with him," and in his relations with his subordinates in particular often did more good by a little light and thoroughly friendly irony than could have been effected by years of "sitting on." His house, it was once said, was always either an hotel or a convalescent hospital, and the remark is a true idea of his kindness and hospitality. He leaves a very large circle of friends, both English and Native, who one and all deeply regret his departure, and trust that he may not only enjoy many happy years at home, but that he will find a fitting opportunity for the exercise of the unusual talents which he is known to possess.

GENERAL VON WERDER, formerly German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is to be the guest of the Tsar for some time. It is understood that the Russian Emperor expressed a wish that General von Werder, who was a *persona gratissima* to the Emperors Alexander II. and Alexander III., should arrive in St. Petersburg in time to celebrate his seventy-fifth birthday as the guest of the Emperor, who intends to confer some special distinction upon him on that date, February 27. Before leaving Berlin (says the *Morning Post's* correspondent in that city) General von Werder was received in audience by the Emperor William, who entrusted him with an autograph letter addressed to the Emperor Nicholas. It appears to be uncertain whether General von Werder, who has also received an invitation to the Imperial coronation at Moscow, will return to Berlin before that event, or prolong his sojourn in Russia till it is over. In some quarters the journey of General von Werder is regarded as possessing more than a purely personal significance.

GENERAL WEYLERY NICOLAU, Marquis of Teneriffe, who fills the place of Marshal Martinez Campos as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in Cuba, like O'Donnell, Wall, and many other distinguished Spanish soldiers, is a foreigner by descent. He is the son of German, by a lady of Aragon, and, though still on the right side of sxty, he began his military education forty-four years ago at the Infantry School of Toledo. His first sniff of powder (says the *St. James's Gazette*) was obtained during the Haitian troubles of 1863, whence he emerged a very youthful colonel. Five years later the Creole insurrection called him back to the West Indies as chief of Balmaceda's staff, and in 1872 he beat on his own account the Cabecilla Agromonte at Puerto Principe. A General of division before he was thirty-four, he held the post of Captain-General of Catalonia in the Carlist War; but resigned in 1874 when Campos gave the crown to Alphonso XII. He soon, however, took up his sword again, and became in succession Governor of the Canaries, the Balearic Isles, the Philippines, and Barcelona.

QUITE frivolous people have been going to hear Mr. Allan Twinton's lectures on the New Photography (says "Belle" in the *World*), and we were flattered at receiving invitations. There were rumours, you know, that this invention would do a great deal of damage. They said that one would soon be at the mercy of any half-a-crown Kodak, that we should no longer get even a penny for our thoughts, and that any casual acquaintance would be able to make public the contents of our brains ("supposing that we've got any") or our pockets. In some seriocomically scientific paper, I hear, there is a picture of an imaginary brain, represented by something like a dark cloud with a little white spot in the centre, and this is supposed to be a thought. All very well of course while the spot is a white one; but what if it were black? How would it be if while men were selling horses or buying stocks and shares, such strong lights could be brought to bear upon their bargains? and what would become of all the graceful excuses and prevarications which make the social life such a pretty game of skill and trial of wit? I am in a position, however, to tell you that we are not in such a desperate position. It takes quite five minutes exposure to photograph the skeleton of a man's hand, and three to photograph cigars and cigarettes without their cases, coins, a latch-key, and a railway pass, without the purse which contained them, and a ball-room pencil without its wood covering, and, by-the-by, with very little lead. It was quite re-assuring when Lord Balfour's sealed letter defied the new invention and remained a secret still. All these things we saw with our own eyes: and the experiments made with electric rays were really wonderfully pretty.

AFTER the apes, the cats. A year or two ago one American Professor lifted the race of apes into fame by attributing to them a distinct language. Now Professor Garnier has (the *Westminster Gazette* says) been superseded by Professor Marvin Clark, who claims for the harmless, necessary cat that it speaks a language somewhat like Chinese. There is certainly no gainsaying the fact that the cat anguage is outlandish, and, on the whole, it is as safe to affirm that it is like Chinese as to say that it is like the Slavonic of the Middle Ages, or the Norse of pre-historic times. Few persons in the west of the world can dispute such a fact. But when Professor Clark tells us that the tongue of Tom and Tabby is "musical, mellifluous, and pleasing to the senses," then we begin to wonder whether our musical education has been neglected, for we cannot, for the life of us, share this opinion, even though we have the Professor's word for it. We are told that of the 600 primitive words which the Professor has traced home to the cat, by far the larger proportion bear a noticeable similarity to those employed in the colloquies of the Oriental laundrymen, and the light repartee of the fan-tan table. Six hundred words is not a bad start, as languages go, especially as the words, it seems, "sometime mean one thing, and somtimes another, according to pitch and cadence." Now, we in our ignorance should have said that the "words" generally meant exactly the same thing, even if they are repeated (as oft, alas! they are) hundreds of times in the self-same night, and in a thousand back gardens. But, then, we speak as Londoners; in the New World the cats have no doubt shared in the general advance. The next thing, no doubt, will be the issue of some edition de luxe of Cat Lyrics and Epics.

THE ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A BARODA STATE OFFICIAL.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the action of defamation brought forward by Mr. Hargovandas Dwarkadas Kantawalla, the Director of Vernacular Public Instruction at Baroda against Mr. Kalidas Sakalchund, the editor of the *Ahmedabad Times*, for publishing in that paper certain defamatory allegations against complainant regarding the alleged mal-administration of the Baroda Educational Department. Messrs Bhaishunker and Kanga, solicitors, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Raghowji, solicitor, appeared for the accused.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, said: The accused, Kalidas Sakalchund, editor of the "Ahmedabad Times," is charged with defamation under section 500, Indian Penal Code. The complainant is the Director of Vernacular Instruction in the Baroda State, and the accused in a series of articles, which appeared in his paper from August to November, 1894, published grave imputations against the character of the complainant, and charged him with robbery and plunder of Government money, with financial jobbery, roguery and disgraceful conduct. Out of these only three charges have been selected in the present proceedings, viz., the charge about the Mahuva Boarding School, about book commission, and about school furniture. The accused admits their publication, and assumes their responsibility but states that he published the articles in question to remedy certain evils which existed in the department, and that he was actuated in so doing by a desire to do good to the public. The questions, then, that I have to consider are first: Has the publication in Bombay been sufficiently proved to give jurisdiction to this court; secondly, are the imputations such as were intended, etc., to harm complainant's reputation; and, thirdly, whether any of the exceptions to section 499 of the Indian Penal Code would apply to this case. Now, with regard to publication in Bombay we have the evidence of two witnesses, Varajrai Santookrai and Chotalal Anundji. The former was a subscriber of the "Ahmedabad Times" and used to receive it here by post regularly; the latter is Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji's clerk, and received the paper here for his master and read it over to him. The latter witness remembers having read the articles in question in this city, and produces the copies with post-mark stamp of Ahmedabad and Bombay, and his evidence must therefore be deemed sufficient to give jurisdiction to this court. Moreover, counsel for the defence in addressing the court admitted that only eight copies of the paper were sent out by post to Bombay, and if so on the authority of Queen vs. Kalidas Mitter, 5 W.R. cr. 94 this is sufficient evidence of publication, and the first point must be held to be established. The next point for consideration is: Are the imputations such as would harm the reputation of the complainant, and the same witnesses, who were called to prove the publication were examined to show that, if not disproved, the statements would injuriously affect complainant's character. This is considered insufficient by Mr. Davar, and he thinks that more trustworthy and tangible evidence of injury to character ought to have been given. I cannot, however, admit the force of this argument, for where the statements are "per se" defamatory, explanation 4 of section 499, Indian Penal Code, is held not to apply (Empress vs. McCarthy, I. L. R. 9, All., 420). So also Queen vs. Thakoredass, 6, N. W. P., 86. Turner J. held that to sustain a charge of defamation it is not necessary to prove that the complainant actually suffered directly or indirectly from scandalous imputations alleged; it is sufficient to show that the accused intended or knew it to be likely, etc., that the imputations made by him would harm complainant's reputation. I think, therefore, that considering the language of the libel and the grave charges made against the complainant as the head of the department, no evidence is necessary to prove explanation 4 of the section, and that the second point must be held as proved. The third and the most important point, which now remains for consideration, is whether the communication is privileged under one of the ten exceptions to section 499, Indian Penal Code. The defence rely upon exceptions 1, 3, and 9. To elucidate this point we shall have to briefly examine the articles complained of and the evidence given to substantiate the imputations made in them and then see if any of the exceptions now mentioned applies. The gist of the first charge is that the complainant, having received orders to construct certain boarding schools for the backward classes in the State, employed a contractor to build them, and that one of these schools at Mahuva, which cost Rs. 1,500, was in ruins in about a year after its construction, because, instead of rafters, castor-oil sticks were used in its roof. It is also alleged that when the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department would not give the completion certificate on account of these castor-oil sticks, complainant forced his subordinates to give such a certificate and thus pecuniarily benefitted the contractor at a heavy loss to the State. It is denied that the Mahuva School ever fell down or was in ruins a year after its construction; it is denied that castor-oil sticks were used in its construction, and it is also denied that the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department pointing to these castor-oil sticks, refused to give the completion certificate, which obliged the complainant to force the hands of his subordinates. The accused has called several witnesses to prove the truth of the libel, but in my opinion not a single witness has proved that the Mahuva School fell down so soon after its completion, that castor-oil sticks were used in its roof, and that the proper authorities refused to give a certificate in fraud of their master, which necessitated the complainant's ordering his subordinates to do so. The witnesses, said that the Navsari School, when they visited it about more than a year after its completion, had fallen down and that the bystanders pulled out of the debris some castor-oil sticks and drew their attention to these. But Motilal Lallaji, the accused's own witness, assures the court that the Mahuva School had never fallen down, and that only a small expenditure was required subsequently to thatch it up against the rains. The foundation of the first charge, therefore, has completely given in and the accused has tried to wriggle out of this difficulty by saying that he meant Navsari and not Mahuva School. This appears to me to be a false plea, because the name of the school master is named in the article. It is Motilal Lalaji; who was never employed in Navsari, but was serving at the time in Mahuva. Moreover, the school at Navsari was for antiq boys and that at Mahuva for Dharka boys; and Dhankas have been mentioned in the article. So it appears clearly an after-thought on the part of the accused to mention Navsari for Mahuva. Further, not a single witness was called to prove that the completion certificate was refused by the Public Works Department and the Vahivatdar on account of the castor-oil sticks used in the building. The certificate was refused because the building was not constructed by the Public Works Department, and in this instance the department did not like to establish a precedent; nor did Mehtajis refuse to give the certificate on account of the defect in the building. The Mehtaji expressed his inability to take measurements, and consequently begged to be excused; and the complainant in his letter to his subordinates expressed surprise that the Mehtaji is ignorant of the measurements, though he knew arithmetic and thus reprimanded him. All this is twisted and turned by the accused to the unwillingness of the Mehtaji to give the certificate on account of the castor-oil sticks and to complainant forcing the hands of his subordinates to benefit the contractor. Even supposing that the Mahuva building did fall, and that the castor-oil sticks were used instead of rafters in its construction, what is there to show that the complainant was aware of the defect in the building, and that he purposely and deliberately got the contractor paid? The first charge, as has been made out in the article, in question, is therefore entirely disproved. The gist of the second charge is that the Central Book Depot, which is under complainant's control, charged twenty per cent. discount to Government but really gave less to the booksellers, and thus swindled the Government with the connivance of the complainant and for his own benefit. It appears, however, very clearly established that the Central Book Depot does not sell books to outsiders on commission, and that books are issued from this department to branch departments managed by Mehtajis to whom certain commission is allowed. If therefore, no books are sold on commission from this depot, how can it be true that any swindle was practised in connection with the sale. In support of this charge the most important witness called, is Athavale. It is stated that it was this bookseller who was so deceived; but the witness has had to admit that on a few occasions when he bought books from Damodhur, it was at complainant's house, and the books were those edited by the complainant. This was then a private transaction, in which complainant was at liberty to pay or not to pay any commission he liked, and the accused was not at liberty to twist the matter into one of departmental mismanagement and charge the complainant of complicity in this fraud. The statements have been made in such details that an ourisider would be easily persuaded that there was truth in the allegation. It is said that instead of a receipt of 20 per cent. discount, one for twelve and a-half per cent. discount was made out and an attempt was made to palm off the same on Athavale. But where is the receipt? It is said to have been torn off there and then, and if so how could a public writer have been justified in making such a serious allegation without proof positive of the same. A Mehtaji is said to have given Athavale the information about the systematic fraud perpetrated in the Central Book Depot, and yet this witness is called, when so many others were, and the defence have contented themselves with the hear say evidence of Athavale, Hariprasad, and Ballashunker. Moreover, I have great hesitation in believing this set of witnesses. They evidently bear no good will to the complainant, and are not corroborated by a scrap of documentary evidence, which it was possible to call in the case. If such receipts existed, why were not some of them produced, and why were not the depot accounts called for? Complainant at the outset denied that any books were sold on commission from the Book Depot to outsiders. If accused wanted to give him the lie he could have called heaps of witnesses from Baroda to prove that such sale did take place. The best and most reliable evidence has not been called, and three witnesses admittedly hostile to the complainant, have been brought to depose to a "cock and bull story." I must therefore hold that the second charge is not proved. The gist of the third charge is that complainant gave the contract of school furniture to one and the same man, Kalidass Morar, who was his defendant, and that though rates double; than those given by complainant's predecessor were allowed, the school furniture was very unsubstantial and the department and the State were put to great loss. It is also added that when the Mehtaji's complained of the school furniture being ricketty, complainant issued a circular to them prohibiting such complaints. Now I have seen the contract rates sanctioned by complainant and his predecessor, and am quite convinced that in not a single instance the rate is higher than that obtaining in Mr. Bhagilal's time, while in a number of cases, it has been considerably reduced (vide Ex. J.) who was accused's authority for making such a deliberately false charge? Hariprasad states that he said to Kalidas Morar that he was getting double rates and the contractor assented to this proposition. Supposing this is so, was that sufficient for the accused to found such a serious charge upon. Ex. J. shows that, unlike the old contractor, the present man had also to pay the carriage and other charges and so apparently there was a justification for an enhancement of his rates if there were any. Why was this fact ignored and a false inference drawn from a false report received by the accused. Then about the furniture being ricketty. Have the defence called a single witness connected with the Educational Department to speak to the quality of the furniture. The accused seems to derive much of his information about this charge from the report of the Education Commission, appointed by his Highness the Gackwar and I have carefully gone through the portions referred to in the address, and find no accusation made directly against the complainant by this Commission. The Commissioners find that though the contract is given to one and the same man, according to old practice, yet it is desirable that the man should be changed from year, to year and the allusion to the ricketty furniture is about some bench, which they expressly state was old and bought at half-price. Having such reliable evidence before him, the accused ought not to have believed Hariprasad and men of his stamp, who in their cross-examination are clearly shown to be untrustworthy, nor ought he to have imported into the articles his own comments as ascribing motives to complainant. Then it is true that Mehtajis were ordered not to endorse the bill with complainant of any kind. This was in obedience to an order from the Huzur and its department, which requires that such complaints should be made separately and not on vouchers required to be filed in the accounts. Accused has thus deliberately twisted this fact into an order of the complainant asking the Mehtjis to make no complaints about the furniture and securing thus an immunity for his contractor. This is scarcely honest, and I must hold that the third charge has not been proved true. The first exception must therefore fall. The third exception makes the opinion expressed in good faith, respecting the conduct of any person, touching any public question, etc., a privileged communication. But I have already shown that the accused, instead of honestly and fairly criticizing on the information supplied to him, has gone out of his way to ascribe motives to complainant and to call him all sorts of name which damage his character, and he cannot therefore avail himself of the privilege. Anger at page this, that we were unable to see with the fire and at the same time to render help to adjoining buildings, for which purpose the Dockyard and the Naval and Military authorities were largely responsible. With a favourable wind the least spark would have been sufficient to cause very considerable loss by fire to both life and property. For such a town as ours, therefore, it seems necessary that a very considerable addition to the existing number of men and steamers is absolutely necessary. Manual engines are next to useless for the purpose, and should not be thought of, but electric street alarms fixed at the street corners similar to those used in the streets of London, and one or two "water-towers" of the sort now used in most of the large American cities would be an invaluable addition to our fire-brigade. Had there been a "water-tower" in the possession of our local brigade it might, if possible have been fitted with enormous pressure of water that one of these towers are capable of throwing on to burning buildings to have saved at least the rear portion of the Stores premises. Furthermore, it seems to me that all Government and public buildings should be made self-contained by having proper fire appliances after the Municipal pattern for promptly dealing with an outbreak of fire. The only buildings at present provided with such appliances are the Victoria Railway Station, the Municipal Offices, and the High Court, this latter building being very inadequately supplied with hydrants. The Post Office has an one-inch hose and hydrants. The Elphinstone College and Record Offices have an one-inch hose, and screw couplings of country manufacture, and the Secretariat has something very rudimentary in the way of fire fittings, as anyone who visited the late Art Exhibition must have seen for himself. The Telegraph Office, the Public Works Department Offices, and the Town Hall are devoid of anything approaching even a fire bucket unless we accept a few feet of garden hose as an adequate provision for extinguishing fires. The Town Hall should certainly be provided with such appliances as a few hundred feet of hose and hydrants both inside and outside, especially when we bear in mind that the lower portion of the building is used for storing such inflammable material as stationery and clothing, and considering the other varied uses to which the Hall itself is often put. These precautions should further be supplemented by placing hydrants in the streets around such buildings and also in the vicinity of the large hotels in the town. Taking the road from the front of the Telegraph Office past the Post Office, High Court and Secretariat, not one street hydrant is observable. Further, the Municipality should make it compulsory on all hotel-keepers to provide and maintain in efficient working order means of escape from burning buildings as it is made compulsory on them in all American towns and cities.—Yours, &c.,

AMERICAN.

GUZERAT CUP MEETING.

THE following are the first entries for the Guzerat and Samon Cups:—

	Guzerat Cup.	Salmon Cup.
Lt Col E L Elliot	2	0
H GBarder	2	1
A MBitchile	2	0
C SStack	2	1
C WWaddington	2	1
Thethakor Saheb of Wadhwan..	2	0
M JBoring Jones	2	1
J Barding	2	0
Major P Milton	2	1
C Gay	2	1
W BSouter	2	1
E GCarbutt	0	1
D HCameron	2	1
W EWhite	2	0
C PWhite	1	0
G HTownsend	2	1
J Lleton	2	1
F Graham	2	1
W PProctor	0	1

The camp will be at Bhandu, on the R. M. Railway, close to the Railway Station. Meet in camp Friday 3rd April. Ponies measured and certificates inspected 5 p.m. Heats drawn after dinner. Competitors to begin on morning of 4th.

Gentlemen who have entered but are prevented from attending are requested to send early intimation, otherwise it may be necessary to charge them for themessing arrangements made for them. Grass, gram, and other supplies will be obtainable at the camp at fixed rates for cash or on written order. No credit will be allowed to servants.

2nd Intries close 27th March.

C. W. WADDINGTON,
Honorary Secretary.

THE Baroness Staffe, who is the Parisan journalistic authority on social matters, has, we learn from the *St. James's Gazette*, been defending the fashionable young Frenchman of the day from the charge of idleness. "Lazy!" she cries; "why he has not even time to sleep;" and she gives an astonishing list of duties and accomplishments. There is his profession—military or otherwise; he must travel, have a knowledge of such elegant accomplishments as acting, singing, and sketching to render him an agreeable visitor in a country house. It is indispensable that he should be an expert fencer and a good shot and sportsman generally. He must flirt, waltz, and play cards. Then there is is toilette, for which the lady informs us there is a "different variety for every phase of the day. His bed-room robe must be exchanged for a morning suit, followed by a more dressy garment for the promenade. For more ceremonious visits a somewhat subdued but elegant habiliment, and for the "grandes solennites de l'existence" a still more elaborate affair. For evening the dress must be totally different; and there must be subtle but recognizible distinctions between the array of a dance a ball, dinner, and theatre. Then the wardrobe of a fashionable man includes tennis, hunting, cycling, shooting, polo, and golf costumes—not to speak of countless cocks and cravats, each of which must be selected carefully harmonize with its button-hole and the circumstances in which they will be worn. There would seem to be only one man more overworked than the modern French beau, and that is Monsieur's maitre de robes.

THE J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.

LAST evening, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., performed the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the J. N. Petit Institute Buildings, Hornby Row, near the Standard Life Assurance Company's premises. The ceremony being of a private nature, only a few gentlemen connected with the Institute, and representing its foundress, Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit, were present. The building and the ground are estimated to cost Rs. 2,29,000; and the plans exhibited at the function by Mr. R. M. Patel, the energetic honorary secretary of the Institute, show that the building when completed will add to the many structural ornaments of the city. Messrs. Dossabhoy Heerajee and Company are the contractors, while Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Company, iron founders, supply the iron work. After the stone was lowered, Sir Dinshaw expressed his gratification at his having been chosen to perform the ceremony in connection with a work of such great public utility as the J. N. Petit Fort Reading Room and Library, and thanked the trustees for the honour done to him. It was a great pleasure to Bai Dinbai to have contributed in such a munificent manner towards the excellent Institute which bore the honoured name of her noble son; but that pleasure had its sorrow in the fact that neither her husband, son, nor son-in-law, survived to share the joy. Mr. Rustomjee M. Patel, in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Dinshaw, said that the members of the Library felt themselves highly indebted to him for the trouble he had taken in performing the function that evening. The Institute building was located in front of the Petit House, and would thereby become an additional remembrance of the charitable traditions of the Petit family. The stone having been laid by his lucky hand, it was hoped that the Institute would flourish for years to come, and would, moreover, be a lasting mocument to the memory of the late J. N. Petit. Three cheers for Sir Dinshaw concluded the interesting proceedings.

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that we have all seen what great damage fires in this city are capable of doing, I trust you will allow me to make a few words thereon. With such an abject lesson before us as that of the late fire, it must be patent to everyone that the equipment of our existing fire-brigade is quite inadequate to our requirements. Had two such fires, as the one at the Stores, broken out simultaneously in different parts of the town, I wonder what our brigade would have done? They had concentrated all their engines and men at the seat of the Stores fire, and even with having done this, they were unable to do so with the fire and at the same time to render help to adjoining buildings, for which purpose the Dockyard and the Naval and Military authorities were largely responsible. With a favourable wind the least spark would have been sufficient to cause very considerable loss by fire to both life and property. For such a town as ours, therefore, it seems necessary that a very considerable addition to the existing number of men and steamers is absolutely necessary. Manual engines are next to useless for the purpose, and should not be thought of, but electric street alarms fixed at the street corners similar to those used in the streets of London, and one or two "water-towers" of the sort now used in most of the large American cities would be an invaluable addition to our fire-brigade. Had there been a "water-tower" in the possession of our local brigade it might, if possible have been fitted with enormous pressure of water that one of these towers are capable of throwing on to burning buildings to have saved at least the rear portion of the Stores premises. Furthermore, it seems to me that all Government and public buildings should be made self-contained by having proper fire appliances after the Municipal pattern for promptly dealing with an outbreak of fire. The only buildings at present provided with such appliances are the Victoria Railway Station, the Municipal Offices, and the High Court, this latter building being very inadequately supplied with hydrants. The Post Office has an one-inch hose and hydrants. The Elphinstone College and Record Offices have an one-inch hose, and screw couplings of country manufacture, and the Secretariat has something very rudimentary in the way of fire fittings, as anyone who visited the late Art Exhibition must have seen for himself. The Telegraph Office, the Public Works Department Offices, and the Town Hall are devoid of anything approaching even a fire bucket unless we accept a few feet of garden hose as an adequate provision for extinguishing fires. The Town Hall should certainly be provided with such appliances as a few hundred feet of hose and hydrants both inside and outside, especially when we bear in mind that the lower portion of the building is used for storing such inflammable material as stationery and clothing, and considering the other varied uses to which the Hall itself is often put. These precautions should further be supplemented by placing hydrants in the streets around such buildings and also in the vicinity of the large hotels in the town. Taking the road from the front of the Telegraph Office past the Post Office, High Court and Secretariat, not one street hydrant is observable. Further, the Municipality should make it compulsory on all hotel-keepers to provide and maintain in efficient working order means of escape from burning buildings as it is made compulsory on them in all American towns and cities.—Yours, &c.,

AMERICAN.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Council was held at the Council Chamber, Government House, on Thursday. His Excellency the Viceroy presided, and there were present:—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Sir A. E. Miller, the Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir H. Brackenbury, the Hon. Sir J. Westland, the Hon. J. Woodburn, the Hon. Alan Cadell, the Hon. Mohini Mohun Roy, the Hon. M. E. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur, the Hon. Sir G. H. P. Evans, the Hon. J. D. Rees, the Hon. G. P. Glendinning, the Hon. Nawab Amirud-din Ahmed Khan, Bahadur, Fakaruddah, Chief of Loharu, the Hon. Rao Saheb Bulwant Rao Bhuskate, and the Hon. P. Playfair.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Hon. Rao Saheb Bulvant Rao Bhuskate asked the following questions:—

(1) Are the Government of India aware that the work of the Judicial Commissioner in the Central Provinces is steadily increasing?

(2) Do they consider that the time has come either for appointing an additional Commissioner to assist him or for creating a Chief Court for the Provinces?

The Hon. Mr. Woodburn replied as follows:—

The attention of the Government of India has been called by the honourable member's question to the statistics of the Judicial Commissioner's court in the Central Provinces. It does not appear that there has been any material increase of recent years in the business before the court, nor has any representation been ever made by the Chief Commissioner that the court requires to be strengthened.

THE INDIAN VOLUNTEERS ACT.

The Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Brackenbury moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, be taken into consideration. He said that when he presented the Report of the Select Committee on this Bill he spoke very fully and explained both the effect of the amendments on the original Bill and on the general effect of the Bill amended, upon the position and status of volunteers in India. The Bill as amended, the Report of the Select Committee, and the draft rules which had been made under the Bill, were published in the "Gazette of India" a fortnight ago, and his remarks made at the time had been very fully reproduced in the European Press throughout India. The Government of India had received no protests against the Bill, and the remarks which had been made upon the Bill had been upon the whole very favourable. He thought that under these circumstances, it was unnecessary for him to make any further remarks upon this occasion.

The Hon. Mr. Woodburn said he should like as an old volunteer to congratulate his honourable friend upon the success of his Bill. He had widened considerably the field of volunteering employment and the discipline to which volunteers were subjected, and he had offered to volunteers no compensation or comforts of any kind whatever. As the honourable member had told them, and as far as he had seen or heard, there had not been a single complaint or objection taken to the Bill. The Bill had been loyally accepted, and he thought he should also congratulate the Government of India upon the possession in the volunteers of a body of men who were not behind their patriots elsewhere in giving honest, faithful, and ungrudging service.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Brackenbury moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said that he had one remark to make. There was a clause in the Bill which extended the area in which volunteers were liable to serve in the event of an apprehended emergency, but there was nothing in the section which applied to volunteers who were enrolled before the passing of this Act unless they consented in writing to be bound by these terms. If this Bill was passed, volunteers would be required to give their adhesion to the terms of the Bill and he wished to express his earnest hope that they would always, without exception, give their adhesion to it. India stood almost alone in having absolutely no compulsory military service of any kind whatever. Even in the Australian colonies and in the Dominion of Canada there was a militia. In Great Britain the militia is was one of compulsory service to all who resided within certain limits. That Act was in force, and was only extended year by year by Acts of Parliament, because it was not considered necessary to place the force in particular places. Now he thought it was a significant matter that since the introduction of this Bill a year ago the number of volunteers in India had considerably increased, and in this Bill the Government of India had laid down clearly what must be required from volunteers if they were to be a force upon which Government could really rely in time of need. He earnestly trusted that the volunteers of India would recognise this, and would willingly and cheerfully place themselves under its conditions, which would make them a real force of real strength, and it would never be necessary in consequence of "holding back" on their part that Government should have recourse in any form whatever to compulsory service.

The motion was agreed to.

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ACT.

The Hon. Sir Alexander Miller moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, be taken into consideration. He said that when he presented the Select Committee's Report a week ago, he stated that the Committee had made very extensive alterations in the Bill as originally drafted, and that the alterations had really amounted to a re-casting of the Bill. The position, if he might say so, was this, but he might at once explain that the whole of the alterations in the Bill extended to the thirty-sixth section as it stood. When the proposal out of which this Bill had grown was originally made to the Government of India, the proposal was to considerably increase the stringency of that section, but Government declined to take that course as they were anxious to alleviate the evils which admittedly existed and against which that section was admittedly directed. They felt that, although the old section was one with which the Government was not in accord, yet as they found it upon the Statute Book, and as no objection had been taken to it, any amendment seemed to be inopportune, and as practical men it was no part of their business to interfere with the existing law which seemed to do no great good, but which did no harm. Since that time the situation had entirely changed. From every part of the country there came objections to the existing system, and the suggestion made for its improvement all turned upon the removal of this particular section from the Statute Book. The Select Committee found that, in order to apply a special remedy, it was absolutely necessary to get rid of this particular provision, and the High Courts at this stage suggested a repeal of this section as the condition precedent to their approbation of the measure at all. Under these circumstances they thought themselves justified in proposing that the section should be repealed. So long as it remained in the Statute Book, it was impossible to exercise anything like real supervision over the question of domestic tribunal because, so long as the profession of a tout was declared by law to be a criminal offence for which a man could be liable to fine and imprisonment, to assert that such a man was a tout, was to expose oneself to an action for damages and to expose every District Judge in India to litigation of the most harassing description. The provisions of this Bill only aimed at the improper relations between a legal practitioner and the person who introduced clients to him for a commission. Although such business was not improper in itself, there was a large class of people who gained a living by means utterly objectionable, and who in many of the papers before him were described as "pests of the courts," and it was thought desirable to enable Judges as well as all civil courts to take means to minimise the nuisance created by the existence of these pests, by excluding them from the precincts of the courts by giving public notice that such and such persons were the pests he had described and by subjecting the pleader who might employ such a person to domestic discipline after the man had been thus publicly proclaimed. By being able to authorize such lists being framed, and hung up in courts, they had also been enabled to get rid of what was one of the objections to the Bill as originally framed. From the moment they were authorized to publish these lists of touts, they were enabled to get rid of the onus thrown on legal practitioners to prove their innocence, because these lists made it impossible for any practitioner to except business from men whose names were on the list and at the same time plead he was ignorant of the nature of the man's business. Of course, such a power as that required that it should be surrounded with safeguards, and the Committee had made it a condition that when such lists were made out, opportunity should be afforded these men to show cause against the inclusion of their names. Of course, it was intolerable for a man to find his name on the list without giving him an opportunity of giving reason for not including it. Further it was made clear in the Bill that it was not intended to interfere with the business of intermediaries as between lay clients and intermediate man. The offence only lay when there was a demand for remuneration on the part of the tout. That at once laid down the principle which he had been endeavouring to enforce. They had in other directions and in the interests of lay clients rather extended the class of persons by whom instructions might be given on behalf of a pleader. As the law now stood, instructions on behalf of a client must be given direct to the pleader either by the person himself or his recognised agent. Private servants or friends had now been included and another result of the alteration was that it strengthened subordinate courts in the manner proposed to take direct action against a pleader who was engaged in their courts. With a few further remarks the honourable member said, he thought, he had now explained all the alterations which the Select Committee proposed to make in this Bill.

The Hon. Rao Saheb Bulwant Rao Bhuskate gave his adhesion to the measure which, he said, was a neat improvement on the original Bill.

The Hon. Nawab Amir-ud-din Ahmed Khan, Chief of Loharu, while acquiescing in the Bill, remarked that advocates of the High Court seemed to have been omitted from all mention in the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Rees was of opinion that the Bill would in some measure remedy the evils complained of, which in the province he came from were not so rampant as in other parts of the country.

The Hon. Sir Griffith Evans remarked that the Bill as amended, would, he thought, meet with scarcely any opposition. Whether as the honourable mover of the Bill had said the effect of it would be good, or not was very doubtful, but it did seem that it was a step in the right direction. From the time when the English Bar first appeared in India they brought with them certain rules and traditions, both written and unwritten, regarding their profession. All would admit that the great change that had taken place in the Bar—European and Native alike—in their status, their independence, the manner in which they exercised their conscience, was very different now from what it was when the English Bar first appeared on the scene. The English Bar had brought with it the principle that members were not to tout or encourage touting, and it was from the point of view of the profession an unpardonable offence. After referring to the present Bill, the speaker said he held it was something that there should be a machinery which, it was hoped, would not be a dead-letter like the old one, but would enable them to punish delinquents which would serve as a warning to others. Therefore, he entirely approved of the Bill as it was at present drawn. But there was one criticism made, namely, that barristers and advocates were exempt from the provisions of the Bill. The High Courts had the power of enrolling barristers as advocates, and it was only on their being so enrolled that they could practice there; and these High Courts had, under their Latters Patent, the power to suspend or remove any barrister if good grounds for so doing were shown.

The Hon. Rai P. Ananda Charlu, Bahadaur, observed that against the Bill as it originally stood he had a great deal to urge, but against the present Bill he had nothing to urge except the small amendment, standing in his name, which he would move later on.

The Hon. Baboo Mohini Mohun Roy said that the Bill now before the Council was very different from the original Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Woodburn heartily agreed with the conclusions that had been arrived at.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon. Babu Mohini Mohun Roy moved that to the definition of "tout" proposed to be inserted in the Act by section 1 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee the following be added, namely, "or proposes to a legal practitioner to procure his employment in any legal business in consideration of such remuneration."

The Hon. Sir Alexander Miller thought this amendment a very good one.

The Hon. Rai P. Ananda Charlu, Bahadur, considered the suggestion an excellent one.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon. Rai P. Ananda Charlu, Bahadur, moved that the following be added as an "explanation" to clause (a) of the new section proposed by section 2 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, to be substituted for section 13 of the Act, namely:—"Explanation.—The terms 'instructions' in clause (a) shall not include information obtained by a pleader already duly employed in a suit or criminal proceeding, during the course of such suit or criminal proceeding from any other person not being a person proclaimed as a tout, though such person may not have been authorized by the client to give such information."

The Hon. Sir Alexander Miller had no objection whatever to the principle of this amendment, but he doubted its necessity. It might be left to Judges generally to interpret the word "instructions" and not to give a popular definition.

The Hon. Rao Saheb Bulwant Rao Bhuskate thoroughly approved of the amendment.

The Hon. Sir Griffith Evans agreed with Sir Alexander Miller.

The Hon Babu Mohini Mohun Roy said he did not wish to oppose the amendment, but he thought the word "instructions" as used in the Act certainly did not include the kind of information mentioned in this amendment.

The Hon Rai P. Ananda Charlu then withdrew the amendment.

The Hon. S

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR SALVIONI, of the University of Perugia, has invented an instrument by which he can actually see the bones of the living body or hidden objects by means of Rontgen's rays. The cryptoscope, as he calls it, is simply a black cardoard tube, coated inside with a fluorescent matter, such as barium platino-cyanide or sulphate of calcium. At one end is a lens which permits the observer to see the fluorescent surface. The object to be examined is placed in the light of a Crooke's tube, and the observer looks at it through the cryptoscope from a suitable distance.

On the fluorescent cardboard, which is excited by the Rontgen rays passing through the object, the shadows can be seen by the eye as though they were developed on a photographic plate. A model of the instrument made by Professor Blasema, of the Roman University, shows the bones in the hands, the coins in a purse, or in the clenched hands, and so on. The essential fact in the instrument is the substitution of a phosphorescent or fluorescent screen for the photographic plate, and allowing the rays which pass through the body to fall on the screen and excite phosphorescence in it according to their strength, just as they excite more or less chemical action in the sensitive plate. The invention is a happy one since it allows of immediate investigation without the trouble of waiting until the photograph is developed, and it is likely to be useful to medical men.

The thickness and density of bodies are known to influence their transparency to the Rontgen rays, and M. Mesians has been investigating the influence of their chemical composition as well. He finds that carbon in every form is very transparent, more transparent than other metalloids. Organic compounds of carbon and the gaseous elements—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen—are also very transparent, but in varying degrees. Diamond, graphite, anthracite, and sugar carbon are very transparent; selenium, phosphorous, sulphur, and iodine very opeque. Ethers, acids, and organic matters are easily traversed by the rays; but the introduction of a mineral element, such as sulphur, gives them great opacity. Metal salts show an opacity varying with the metal and acid. These results explain why the muscles and cartileges of the body, composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, are transparent, while the bones containing minerals are opaque. The differences of constitution between the nerves, blood, &c., will by and by enable photographs to be taken of them.

M. M. Gossart and Chevallier have found that the Crooke's radiometer is affected by the Rontgen rays as it is with heat and electrostatic and electro-magnetic forces. M. Henry has observed that the phosphorscent sulphate of zinc has the power of increasing the photographic or actinic effect of the Rontgen rays. He has also verified a suggestion of Poincare to the effect that perhaps all bodies which fluoresce emit Rontgen rays, a suggestion similar to one thrown out in this column. Phosphorescent sulphate of zinc, excited by the magnesium light, was found to take "shadow" photographs, or shall we say "radiographs." Captain Abney, we observe, has proposed the word "elctrograph," but since we are now getting these phothgraphs from ordinary lights, not electrical, so far as we know, the term is by no means apt, and it is anything but a neat or easily spoken word. "Radiographs" is not free from some objection, owing to its generality, but in default of a better "it will serve." Then there is "cryptograph," which follows naturally from the "cryptoscope." Some Americans have adopted the word "skotograph," but such a word is doomed to an early grave.

M. Moissan, the eminent French chemist, has succeeded in forming a new compound, the carbide of uranium, by heating uranium and carbon in the electric furnace. The new substance decomposes in contact with cold water, and yields up a third of its carbon in the form of a gaseous carbide, rich in methane. The remainder of the carbide produces a mixture of liquid and solid carbides and bituminous matter. It follows from his results that the decomposition of certain carbides by cold water is complicated. The process produces the carbides of hydrogen gas, liquid and solid, which are the starting points of organic compounds, by the simple action of ordinary water on a metallic carbide.

MM. D'Arsonval and Charrin have been trying the effect of electric currents of high frequency (that is, currents which oscillate in direction at a high rate) on the toxines secreted by bacteria. Smirnoff and Kruger formerly tried continuous currents, but these produce chemical decomposition, which complicates the process. With alternating currents of high frequency chemical action is excluded. The apparatus used was similar to that employed by Tesla in his vacuum experiments, and again by Mr. Swinton in taking his photographs by the Rontgen method, as described in our recent article on "Photographing the Unseen." The high frequency current in this case was led not to a Crooks's vacuum tube, but to a tube containing the toxine. The intensity of the current was 0·75 amperes, and it attenuated or weakened the strength of the toxine very decidedly. Guinea pigs inoculated with the toxine before and after the current was passed through it, showed that it had lost its virulence under the electric action.

Moreover, the toxine thus attenuated becomes adapted for inoculation as a preventative of the disease by rendering the subject immune, as in the case of vaccination for small-pox. This fact has been demonstrated with the help of guinea pigs. Pyocyanic toxine and the bacillus of Loffler were among the matters tried in the experiments. At the end of half an hour, their toxicity had been reduced by the current to about one half its original virulence.

In a communication to the Academie des Sciences M. de Launay, the French geologist who has recently examined the goldfields of the Rand, expresses the opinion that the gold and pyrites in the beds were formed by chemical precipitation. He supposes that the gold and sulphide of iron existed in solution in the water of a lake, of which the quartz pebbles formed the shore. The original source of the gold might be the waters of mineral springs.

M. Cumenge, another French geologist, who has studied these goldfields, puts forth a similar hypothosis. Daubree has shown that an alkaline silicate is formed by the agitation of felspar and water, and M. Cumenge thinks that in certain geological eras alkaline silicates ("liquer des cailoux," or "flint juice.") have existed abundantly in acient seas and lakes and in hot springs. He shows by experiment that gold dissolved in strong acid and made alkaline by caustic potash and alkaline silicate is precipitated by carbonic acid in fine particles.

"Honeydew," the sweet substance found on leaves, has been studied by M. Gaston Bonnier, who found that there are two sorts, one produced by the leaf, the other by wood-lice. Pines, oaks, elms, vines, poplars, and many other trees exude honeydew, without the presence of insects. Bees prefer the honey of flowers to honeydew, especially that produced by insects, but they fly to it when flowers are scarce. Maquenne has shown that the sugar in the honeydew of insects is not cane sugar, but melezitose, indentical with the sugar found by Berthelot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the manna of meleze, and in that of Persia, as proved by M. Villiers. The honeydew which exudes from leaves, is, on the other hand, similar to the nectar of flowers. It is formed chiefly when there is a great difference of temperature between day and night.

Professor Ramsay, the well known chemist, who, With Lord Rayleigh, discoured argon, has written a letter to "Nature," which raises an interesting question of etiquette for men of science. He points out that when a discovery in science is published other investigators make a "rush" to the subject, and thus in a manner forestall further discoveries by the original investigator. Professor Ramsay seems to think that such auxiliaries should recognise the first claim of the leader, and virtually ask his permission before they undertake their researches, in case he may intend to make a similar investigation, and the Professor also thinks that unless something of the kind is done, an orginal discoverer will keep his discovery to himself until he has thrashed it out.

Professor Ramsay's suggestion does not recommend itself to us. It is something like an attempt to set up a proprietory right in a truth as though it were a gold mine or an invention. Of course, a discoverer may keep back his discovery until he has properly investigated it; but this is by no means a safe thing to do even from the selfish point of view, for in these days he runs the risk of seeing another man publish the discovery which he is so very prudently keeping to himself. The honour of more than one discovery has been lost by such a policy, and on the other hand, the light thrown upon a discovery by others might help the original investigator. Altogether we are of opinion that in matters of pure science the individual and selfish element should be rigorously excluded in favour of the universal and altruistic element, and that the more truth we have and the sooner we have it the better, should be the motto of discovery.

It is commonly supposed that the sudden and complete freezing of lakes and water-courses—not an infrequent occurrence in northern regions—must necessarily be fatal to all their inhabitants. Recent experiments by a French scientist, M. P. Regnard, have proved this to be an error. He cooled the water in an aquarium containing live carp to different degrees below freezing. At 0 deg. C. the fishes seemed to fall asleep, but were not frozen. At—3 deg. they were apparently dead, but retained their flexibility. The water being then gradually warmed, they revived, began to swim, and showed no signs of suffering. This would indicate that the polar seas, whose temperature never falls below 3 deg. C., may be a congenial abode for creatures inured to this degree of cold.

A HINT TO TEETOTALLERS.

"I AT last consented to try brandy," said a teetotal lady to the interviewer of an English Newspaper, the *Wiltshire County Mirror*; "but I upset my temperance ideas for nothing."

It is very often so. In the supposed interests of health, people will break through the habits of a lifetime. Those accustomed to take a moderate stimulant deprive themselves of it; strict teetotallers suffer themselves to take as a medicine what they would rather leave untouched. The wiser plan is to adhere to the habits of a lifetime.

"To take as a medicine what they would rather leave untouched."

The lady interviewed, Miss E. B. Burden, of Tisbury, Wiltshire, continued: "For quite five years I suffered acutely from neuralgia and nervousness. Pain was constantly with me, and my friends could see that my agony was intense. Sleep was out of the question. I used to toss about in bed, longing for the morning, and I must confess that I sometimes felt it would be a happiness to be dead. My appetite was completely gone; I always had a languid and giddy feeling; and life seemed hardly worth living. I tried all sorts of remedies; and although I have always been a strong teetotaller, I *at last consented to try taking brandy*; but I upset my temperance ideas all for nothing."

Miss Burden then went into the Great Northern Hospital in London, but to use her own expression, "couldn't get well."

Eighteen months ago a friend said to her, "Why not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People? They have done me a wonderful amount of good." Miss Burden consented. "And," said she to the reporter, with a face beaming with gratitude, "I had been but a very little time taking the Pills before I felt better. When I took one box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I felt I was cured, and when I had taken the second box I was sure of it. My friends will tell you I was reduced to a shadow, and like a walking ghost. Since taking Dr. Williams' Pills I feel strong and cheerful, take a pleasure in life, have a good appetite, sleep well, and can now do work that a couple of years ago would have killed me."

"I take a pleasure in life."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

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RED BALL BRAND.
HIGHEST AWARDS
SOLUBLE ESSENCES. FRUIT ESSENCES. ESSENTIAL OILS.
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REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
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PURITY. STRENGTH.
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Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.
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"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
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And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
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Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 9s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

"I had for years, since I left India, been a perfect martyr to indigestion, caused by sluggish Liver, and had tried various doctors and their medicines without any permanent relief. I was induced to try Warner's Safe Cure and Pills, with the result that I am now completely restored to health."
(Rev.) J. W. HAFFENDEN.
25, Whitehall Rd., Birmingham.
ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS promptly yield to
WARNER'S SAFE CURE.
THE ONLY SPECIFIC recognized by Medical Men of ENGLAND, GERMANY, & FRANCE.
Sold by Chemists & Medicine Dealers.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.
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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.
AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."
Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
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H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE.
"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE.
Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
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Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

TO LADIES
all most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON
Madame Adelina PATTI says:
"Have found it very good indeed"
For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.
Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc. disappear as if by magic.

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Notice the Chain Wheel.

A Single Machine at full wholesale Discount.

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

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RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

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Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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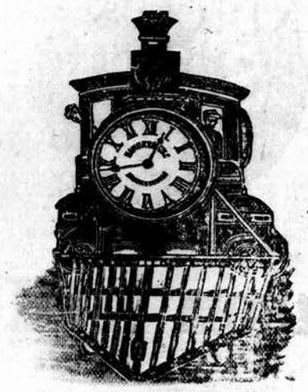

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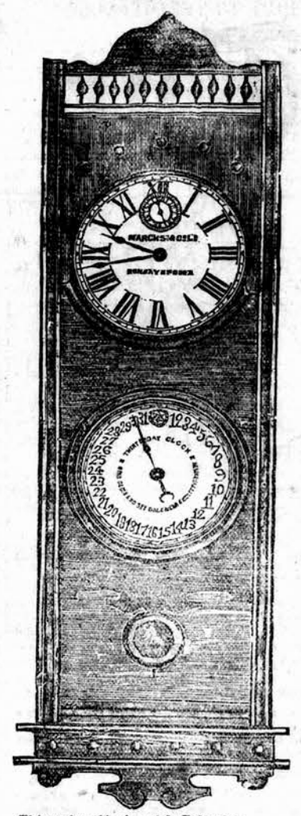

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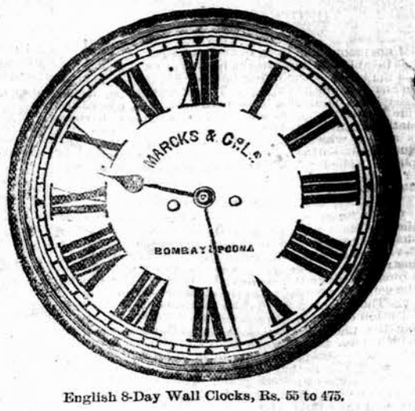

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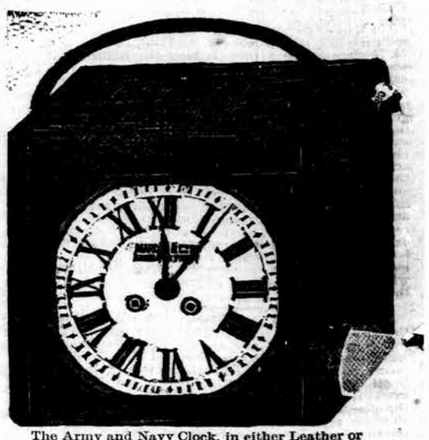

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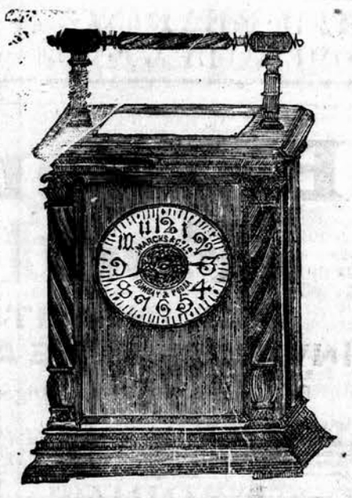

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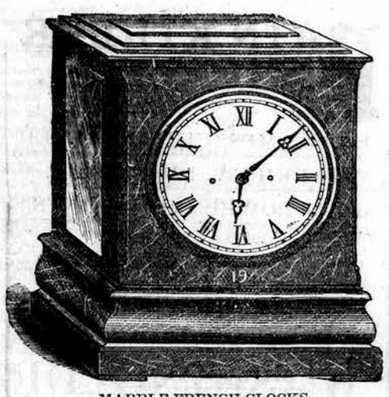

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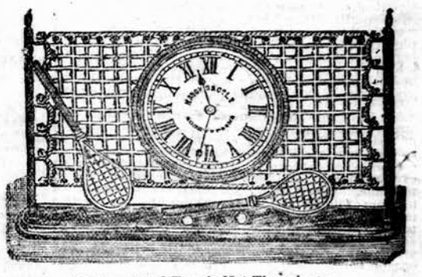

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The Best and Purest COCOA

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Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

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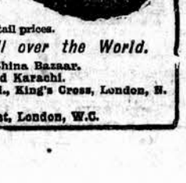

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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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Kite Size ... 2/6
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Prices and Samples Post Free.

The Most Perfect **Disinfectant** Known to Science.

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KILLS ALL DISEASE GERMS

FLUIDS POWDERS SOAPS & APPLIANCES

Fragrant, Non-Poisonous

Does not Stain or Corrode.

"I consider the 'Sanitas' preparations to be excellent, and I use them in my own house."
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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

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